

NEWS. HE

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the latter a mixed trait.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—At the end of 1898 Chili possessed 4,286 ½ kilometres of railway, of which 1,986 ½ belonged to the state and 2,300 to private owners. The telegraph extension at the same date was 16,052 kilometres.

16,052 kilonietres.

— In Chili the past week the people were greatly alarmed because the comet was expected to come, and then, later on, they were greatly frightened because it didn't come.

There's no pleasing some people!

a nere s no pressing some people;

— Telegrams from Bogotá, Colombia, state
that the government has declared officially
that the revolution is at an end. Our American exchanges state that the province of
Pananá has asked for annexation to the United
States.

RIVER PLATE TIEMS.

The Paraguayan congress was formally closed on the t6th linst.

—During the mouth of October 12,610 immigrants artived in Argentina, of which 7.438 were Italians and 1.996 Spaniards.

—The German colony at Buenos Aires has founded a society designed to co-operate in the development of Germany's maritime power.

the development of Germany's maritime power.

—The tenor Tamanho, who is a creditor of Empresario Perrari, is opposed to the transfer of the Colon theatre to the municipality of Buenos Aives.

The October outloous receiples at Monte-

Empressito Ferrari, is opposed to the transer of the Colon theatre to the inmicipality of Buenos Airos.

—The October customs receipts at Montevideo were \$779,919,38, which are in excess of the same mouth of last year, and slightly under those of 1897.

—The Argentine official trade returns for the first nine mouths afthe current year show that the imports aggregated \$87,670,936, and the exports \$117,617,798, both gold. The imports of gold amounted to \$1,605,958 and the exports \$811,5617,798, both gold. The imports of gold amounted to \$1,605,958 and the exports \$811,5617,798, both gold. The imports of gold amounted to \$5,05,256 and the exports \$81,534.

—According to the Argentine Boletin Oficial the revenue of the nation for the first nine months of the current year amounted to \$50,61,687 pager, as against \$\$8,963,265 in the corresponding period of 1898, showing an increase of \$21,651,422.

—The Buenos Aires Herald has located Astronomer Falls at the Chilian observatory in Santiago. A telegram from Vienna the other day located him in that part of the world. All we know about it is that he is not a Chilian, as the Herald says, and is not here in Rio.

—On the 15th Dr. Wilde visited Moutevideo in the interests of his international sanitary regulations. Some days before he was reported to have resigned, but he seems to be still at his old post. Of the telegrams that come, one in ten may be true, but we are not betting on it.

—Reports having been circulated that cases

no mixe resignen, mit ne seems to be still at his old post. Of the telegrams that come, one in ten may be true, but we are not betting on it.

—Reports having been circulated that cases of bubonic pest had appeared at S. Luiz, Rio Grande do Sul, the Urugunyan vice consul affirms that it is intrue, while the Argentine consul at Rio Grande telegraphs that cases have appeared. How does the Argentine consul know.

—The Southern Cross says that Editor Laives, of the Diario, is an enthusiastic cyclist, as well as the editor to be, Dr. Pellegrini, but it does not mention the fact that Editor Bulfan of that paper is a veteran wheelman, going far and near on his bicycling expeditions.—Herata.

—According to our Washington advices there is some probability that difficulties will arise in the approval of the reciprocity treaty with Argentina, because of the concessions granted on Argentine wools. The American woolgrowers are bitterly opposed to any concession in this direction.

—It is reported on good authority that there are no less than twenty-five thousand children in this city who are receiving no education of any nature whatsoever. This is very bad in a city of 700,000 people, where so much unoney is spent on education by the government, and shows at least that there is a screw loose somewhere.—Heratal, Buenos Aires.

—The street urchins have discovered that they can produce fireworks by throwing a wire over the trolley wires, and they have occasioned considerable annoyance to the companies, and also to the public. They had better be careful, however, because the game is a dangerous one, and they ontry and they have occasioned considerable annoyance to the companies, and also to the public. They had better be careful, however, because the game is a dangerous one, and they ontry and they have a port?

—Resorrior Shenos Aires.

—The following item from the Heratal is just a little puzzling. How can an airland city a have a port?

—The povernment is enforcing the regulations relating to engineers of steam-launches as w

boom, to it is man, stress to be a great inland city. It should be to this country what Chicago is to the United States, but nothing can be done without a proper port.

—The government is enforcing the regulations relating to engineers of steam-launches as well as of larger craft so far as to require some evidence that an engineer knows the difference between a wheel-barrow and a boiler, and there are not a few who may know this but whose knowledge goes little further.—Herald. [But who will guarantee that the inspector knows his business. Usually he knows absolutely nothing.]
—The interventor in the province of Catamarca is cutting down expenses, and by the time the interventor in the province will have saved some \$roo,000 in six months. The politicians will be the ones to suffer, but the provincial exchequer will be the gainer. If the nation would only take over all the provinces, what a saving there would be! And the money so saved could go to pay off the foreign debt.—Review, Buenos Aires.

THE THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF T

—Some of the public departments have given notice that it is intended to pay gold accounts at the rate of 222.27. There is no law whereby a creditor is compelled to receive \$427.27 paper in discharge of \$100 gold, and there is no law whereby a debtor can discharge a debt of \$100 gold by tendering \$227.27; but the chiefs of several public departments have undertaken to twist the law in that sense, and they have given notice that they will pay gold accounts at the rate of 227.27 and no more.—Hernid, Buenos Aires.

—Mr. A. P. Chiswell has applied to the

array and no more.—Hernid, Buenos Aires.

—Mr. A. P. Chiswell has applied to the musicipality asking that in the future no meat shall be sold in the city without its being frozen for twenty four hours before use. He says that he will provide the freezers and soforth, build a store for the purpose and light the surroundings streets with electric light. He says that he will do this for a charge of one cent, per kilo of meat for twenty-four hours, adding that he will spend three millions on the business. It seems that the health board has reported favourably thereou.—Buenos Aires Hernid and Times.

—The dispute between the British and

BU1

Buenos Aires Herald and Times.

— The dispute between the British and French ereditors of the Santa Fé railway is on the road to settlement. The British bondholders, who are credited with £ 3,000,000 will receive £ 1,000,000 in 3 %, dehentures, which will be issued in Paris by the French company which constructed the line. The French company which constructed the line. The French company will remain absulate masters of the line, and intends, when the agreement is fulfilled, to sell it to the Argentine government in return for a concession to make a port at Santa Fé.—Herald, Buenos Aires.

—Salta papers give particulors of a new

Santa Fê.—Herald, Buenos Aires.
—Salta papers give particulars of a new expedition that is being organized by Messas. Leach Bros., the well known sugar-refuers of that province. The expedition will be similar to that of last year and will be chiefly for the purpose of ascert-doing the possible mayigation of the river Barmejo. The last expedition was a successful one, and as far as we have been able to ascert-doin it is intended to go over the ground more carefully in order to start the business of sending timber down by that route, and also sugar and other products by raft, and thus avoid the heavy railway carciage now paids.

—Some enterprising merchant ought to import Argentine sugar from Barape, accompanied by a customs certificate at loading port, duly certified by the Argentine consul, to the effect that it is Argentine sugar returned to the place of its orgin. No import-duty can be levied on it by law, and a first to prove that fact is worth undertaking. There is a good profit to be made on the transaction. The final result would be that a law would be passed prohibiting the free importation of Argentine sugar, as our laws are made for the sole and exclusive purpose of protecting the favourite few, on whose behalf our fiscal policy is exclusively conducted. — Buenos Aires Herald.

—For some time past the President of the

poncy is exclusively conducted.— Buenos Aires Herald.
—For some time past the President of the republic has been ailing and suffering from an old complaint altho't thas been kept very quiet in official and unofficial circles. A rumonr is that the present difficult situation has much to do with his state of health. Things have even gone so far that it is asserted that muless there is an improvement at no distant date he will turn over the government to the hands of his second whilst he takes an extended holiday as required by his medical advisers, perhaps after the mouth of March when the President of Broali will have concluded his torn here. It may be expected that General Roca will then take his holiday, perhaps acreen going as far as to leave the country for a short time.—Bucuos Aires Herald.
—It was of course an understanding that the

country for a short time.—Breave the Herald.

—It was of course an understanding that the presidents of Brazil and Chile were to visit us, if possible, at the same time, as there were many things to be discussed, presumably relating to international affairs and the faucied attitude of the United States towards the South American republics. Or perhaps it might be the partition of Bolivia, Uraguay and Paragury, or some equally impracticable project. In any case, it is going to both as quite a lot of unoney, and the expense will not advance the prospect of accumulating a gold reserve. It is now intinated that President Campos Silles will be here for the fetes of uext May, which will therefore be something remarkable, unless they are completely outshowe by Rio. President Errazuriz is apparently unable to fix a date, in the present critical position of politics, but when he does come, there will be more money spent, whether it is there to spend or not.—Review,—Regarding the discovery of petroleum at a place willed.

menos Aires.

—Regarding the discovery of petroleum at a place called Agua Fresca, about 30 suites from Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, a correspondent of the Buenos Aires Herald writes:—

correspondent of the Buenos Aires Private writes:—

** It is not known definitely who were the first discoverers of this venture, but it appears that most of the credit may be given to Mr. Alberto Niño, who is well known in Ithat region and who knows the country very well. He discovered that there was a species of onineral water impregnated with gases which on analysis proved to be very good petroleum A company has already been formed here with a capital of \$20,000 to start the new business. Of course the capital is not by any means great, but it shows at least that there are some who believe in this venture, and it would not be surprising if many will have satruck iles in all senses of the word. Times may come when Tierra del Fuego will rival Bakú and the United States in its oil output.

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RECESSIONAL - NOTHER KIND.

The steambout's merry tooling dies
And Uncle Sam'well swells his chest;
And says, «It wasn't no surprise;
I knowed Columby was the best.
That silver cup is with no yet,
Now you just bet, now you just bet.a

The crowis vamoose to east and west,
The big exentsions melt away,
The water gets some chance to rest,
The little waves go off to play.
They laugh to think it's with ns yet,
The enp Sir Thomas didn't get.

Bob Evans's megaphone is dumb, It's cooling down; 'twas roaring hot. You see, he let the swear words come When he forgot, when he forgot. 'Twas awful, when he swore, but yet He kept the yachts' comse clear and wet.

The man who had to stay three weeks The man wito mad to say three weeks And sent back home for extra cash. Birns disinfectant when he speaks And calls himself a Bill-be-dash. Bit still, you know, he can't forget, We made the bloody lion sweat!

Good-bye, Sir Thomas, here's the fist
We pass to every worthy foe;
The reason why your Shanmock missed—
We were too fast—she wasn't slow.
That 'twas so casy we regret,
—But pardon! That's not etiquette.

Furl up the sails and pack the cup!

—"Twas all most admirably done.

But, dear Sir Thomas, don't give up,
Come over when you want some fuu.

The cup, you know, is right here yet,
Now don't forget; please don't forget.

HOLMAN F. DAY, in Lewiston Journal.

From the Daily Mad Detober 27th. AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL SHIP FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

American inspiral, ship for south affect.

A meeting of American ladies resident in London will be held this afternoon at the residence of one of their number, with a view to putting into practical from the project of sending a hospital ship to South Africa.

Since the Spanish-American war Americans, not only in England, but in the States of the great republic, have watched for an opportunity of making some return to this country for the active sympathy which was shown to them on that occasion.

The following appeal has now been issued by a committee, of which Lady Ranafolh Churchill is president, Mrs. Blow thou, secretary, and Mrs. Ronalds treasurer:

"That whereas Great Britain is now involved in a war affecting the rights and liberty of the Anglo-Saxon people in South Africa, and has under arms 70,000 troops to maintain such rights and liberty;

"And whereas 50,000 English and American men, women, and children have been expelled from the states now at war with her Majesty's government, and are congregated at Durban, Delagoa Bay, and Capetown;

"And whereas in consequence of the inevitable results of war, together with the congested condition of these places of refuge, the

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO daugers of approaching summer, and the dreaded African fever, there will be great need of medical attendance, unrising, and nourishing food before and after the cessation of

dreaded African fever, there will be great used of medical attendance, nursing, and nourishing four before and after the essation of lostilities;

"And whereas the people of Great Britain have by their sympathy and moral support materially whiled the people of the United States of America in the var with Chia and the Philippine Islamls;
"It is therefore resolved that the American women in Great Britain, while deploring the necessity for war, shall endeavour to raise among their compatriots here and in America a find for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers and refugees in South Africa.
"It is proposed to despatch immediately a situable hospital ship, fully equipped with medical stores and provisions, to accommodate 200 patients for three months, with a staff of four doctors, five nurses, and forty non commissioned officers and orderlies.
"To carry the above resolution into effect the sum of £30,000 will be required, which will have to be raised within a fortuight.
"Your sympathy and co-operation are earnestly desired. All contributions to be sent to the hon, treasurer.
"Lady Randolph Churchill, Chairman, "Mrs. Blow, Hon, Secretary, "Cadogau place, S. W.
The Duchess of Basex.
Mrs. Earle.

"The Countess of Essex.
Mrs. Earle.

"Ars. Nonal Duzer.
Mrs. Spoeph Chamberlain, Mrs. Bradley Mar-Mrs. Vand Mall" representative said, "It is just the chainee we have been waiting for the single sport of the single sent of the chairs where we have been waiting for the single sent of the chairs and the proposed of the ladies when seen last night by a "Daily Mail" representative said, "It is just the chair care we have been waiting for the single sent of the single sen

Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. Arthur Paget.
One of the ladies when seen last a hight by a "Daily Mail" representative said. "It is just the chance we have been waiting for. Of course, if we had our way we should man to subscribe to the war directly or have our husbands and brothers volunteer; but the British government does not need funds, and it would not 'allow our husbands and brothers to onlist.

enlist.

"But no one can find any fault with works of mercy such as we propose. We have had a fine passenger steamer offered to us, and from what I can hear, there will be no difficulty whatever about obtaining the 45,0,000 which it is estimated will be necessary. Indeed, I believe twice as much could be raised if it were to become necessary.

"At our meeting the plans will be further discussed, hun I suppose we shall have to hold several meetings before the scheme is in what may be called working order."

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

THE KECHTROLITY INFEATY.

Commercial Intelligence, which is credited to sour own correspondent, whose identity is sufficiently apparent to make the blundering statement interesting. Elsewhere we quote a similar statement from the South American Journal. We do not undertake to champion the cause of reciprocity treaties, but it is well to state the facts clearly and correctly on done. His letter is as follows:

BRAZII, UNDER THE UNITED STATES SCREW.

But Where Does Great Britain Come In !

Brom thir Divis Correspondent).

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 7.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 7.

The efforts of the United States government to obtain what it terms sreciprocitys treatment for its exports to this contary, and the effect that such a concession would have on British interests, should these demands meet with success, are not. I think, properly muderstood in Great Britain.

The articles for which the United States government is clauming free admission include amongst others, wheat flour, corn, rey and rye flour, potatoes, heans, hay, salted pork, dried or pickled fish, coal, rosin, tar, pitch, turpentine, agricultural tools, implements, machinery, locomotives, engines, stationery, paper, sewing machines, cotton manufactures, ribhous, white wine, etc.

The duies collected on importation of the foregoing articles amount to two thirds of the whole of Brazil's revenue, which it is clearly impossible to scirifice. Besides, it would be impossible to deny the same favors to other cent. of all Brazilian products imported are admitted free of duty—but where the United States holds an advantage is in the fact that she takes about half of Brazil's coffee free of duty, and she threatens that unless reciprocity is given she will impose a 50 per cent. ad radorem duty on this article. Such a course twe greatest financial and commercial embarrassment in a canutry still struggling under great difficulties.

The inclusion of cotton manufactures in the list of articles for which the United States demands reciprocity treatment is of special importance to Great Britain, for her exports to Brazil in this line amount to a considerable sum.

Brazil in this line amount to a considerable sum.

Had the United States government limited its proposals to something practical and practicable, Brazil would liave done her best to meet her, for it is recognized that the United States has claim to Brazil's consideration; but should the American government insist in its demands and decide to put retaliation into practice, there is nothing before this country but an inevitable crisis. It is to be hoped that things will not go to this length, but that the United States will meet Brazil half way.

From the Imenos Aires Herald and Times

FALSE CUSTOMS CLASSIFICATIONS

Prom the linenos Aires H-raids and Tomes.

FALSE CUSTOMS CLASSIFICATIONS,
The duties on imported articles have gradually been increased until in many cases they are extortionate, to the prejudice of the public and the treasury. But not only have these import-dues been increased so as to become comparatively prohibitive, but the offoro, or classification of values for the purpose of fixing duties, has been so arbitrarily fixed as to practically suppress the law. The letter may fix 25 per cent of the value of an art i de, and then the executive officers classify the value of the article so as to double and treble the duties. Nothing is more common than to find unicles taxed two and even three times their actual value by means of a false classification. Not long since a merchant shipped a lot of goatskins to be dressed, and then brought them back to this country. When the same skins were brought back they were classified as kid-skins, so as to get the higher rate of duties and not only did the merchant lave to day increased dises on this false classification, but he was fined for his fallure to know that goat-skins are transformed into kid-skins by the process of passing through the custom house. Firmiture comes under a heavy duty; and in order to get a charge on dressed lumber a false classification was made by means of which it must pay duties as if it were furniture.

We might fill every column of this paper with instances of abuses of the sum mature, by means of which the spirit and the law are set aside for an arbitrary standard of valuation. Business has been overhaden with such abuses, the burdens which rest on the people have become intolerable, and already angry protests have been heard. If this could in the end benefit the treasury there might be some excuse for it; but, on the contrary, it is against the interests of the revenue. Indeed, that which is over-cuerons for the people will in the end be equally invasis of a swice-told tud, a

THE GOLD MINES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

THE GOLD MINES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Though in the nature of a stwice-told tale, at the following regarding the great gold fields of the Transcat, from a monograph on Africa published by the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, will be found of interest just at present; africa published by the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, will be found of interest just at present; africa pathished by the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, will be found of interest just at present; africa pathished by the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, and Africa, located in the South African republic, are better known as the Johannesburg mines. The Dutch word 'Witswatersrand' means literally 'White Water Range,' and the strip of territory a few hundred mules long and a few miles in width to which it is applied was but a few years ago considered a nearly worthless ridge, useful only for the pasturage of cattle and sheep, and for even this comparatively valueless. In 1883, however, gold was discovered, and in 1881, the value of the gold production was about \$50,000. It increased with startling rapidity, the production of 1885 being about \$5,000,000; it increased with startling rapidity, the production of 1885 being about \$5,000,000; it in 1893, about \$55,000,000; it in 1893, or 1894, and 1893, and 1893, and 1893, and 1894, and 1894, and 1895, and 1894, and 1895, a

many years continue to be, as it how is, the largest gold-producing section of the world, and the Brazilian government free admission for the following articles, amongst others, viz., wheat flour, corn, eye and yre flour, potatoes, beaus, lay, salted pork, dried or pickled fish, coal, rosin, tar, pitch, turpentine, agricultural tools, implements, machinery, locomotives, engines, stationery, paper, sewing machines, cotton manufactures, ribbons, white wines, cotton manufactures, ribbons, white wines, etc. Now, as the duties collected on the importation of the foregoing articles represent roughly about two-thirds of the whole revenue of Brazil, the pretension is clearly one of an inadmissible character, even in view of the fact that the United States is the principal market for the consumption of Brazilian products. But, apart from this consideration, the Brazilians have obligations towards other nations, notably our own, 96 per cent, of all Brazilian products being imported into Great Britain free of any duty whatever. It would manifestly be invidious, for instance, to lower the duties on American cotton goods without and batton, would enter into competition with home grown produce, a circumstance which the Brazilians can hardly be expected to ignore.—South American for many oct.—To be understand that the importation of the above-mentioned articles from the United States represents about two thirds of the product and the contraction of the whole revenue of Brazil, or the whole import duties, or does our colleague wish as to believe that the United States is treating for a grazefa sholition of duties instead of a reciprocal modification in the tariff?—Itd. News.

RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS.

REUIPROUITY NEGO!IATIONS.
The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writes of the reciprocity negotiations with Brazil, under date of October 20th, as follows:
The prospect of a harmonions arrangement with Brazil in favor of American Burr exporters has not been improved by the dominering tone of some of the origins of the state department to treat Brazil and all other countries with the controlson consideration to which they are entitled as independent sovereignties. It has been made perfectly clear to the Brazilian government that the President would not hesitate to use the power vested in him by the Dingley law, to levy a discriminating duty on Brazilian coffee, if some disposition was not shown to meet the United States half way in respect to trade arrangements. The desires of the United States and what changes in the Brazilian tariff would promote their interests bave also been made plain. The suggestion that this government should dictate to Brazil just what tariff rates she should prescribe upon American and other considered pradent or in accordance with the country of nations. If it came to a contest of threats, there are Enropean powers who would be able to hold quite as heavy a cub over the Brazilian finance is largely in the courtor of British lamkers and of the Ruthachilds, who have sopotent a voice both in London and in Contincture of four. It has been known all along to the state department that these financial interests would be exerted against special concessions to the United States, and it has been necessary to proceed in a manner to circumvent such hostility and without offending the Brazilian foreign office. Brazil has only taken a leaf from the policy of the United States in regard to protection, but fortunately there is some demand for American wheat, because of its high grade for mixing with the proore quality obtained in the Argentine republic. It is hoped that the legislation now pending in the Brazilian congress will produce to congress. an agreement w teil to congress.

It is estimated that the farmers of California will receive about \$15,000,000 this season for such products of their orchards and vineyards as have been canned or dried. This is an advance of about \$5,500,000 over the total received last year.

COMPLAINTS are already heard of the false wat news manufactured by speculators to influence the London stock market. This might have been for seen. The men who worked hardest to force this war upon the country were the London speculators, and they will use every hour of it to further their selfish schemes, and then at the end, they will insist on the absorption of the Transvaal because of its mining wealth. There is no sentiment about it; they want war for the money they can make out of it, and the Transvaal mines for the wealth they contain. Much of the information circulated to inflaune passions and bring on the war, was as false as the reports now circulated to influence the stock market. When it is all over and the English people know how they have been deceived, they will agree with John Morley that the war on the Transvaal was a great crime.

BÔA VIAGEM

Mr. William Smith begs to aunounce that he has acquired the chasarra 4 No. 2 Run 180 A Viagem, S. Doniningos, and that Mrs. Smith will have full charge of the same from the 1st proximo.

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tion of the following:
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time as engine driver on the Central Argentine Railway and who left Rosarin about 3 or 4 years ago. Rio de Janeiro, 29th August, 1894.

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Mr. Bernarilino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Run Fresca.

Telegr, Address : - Georges, Theresopolis,

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181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

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The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The boths have likewise been improved.

As before; particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric train passes the floor every few minntes, making it the most convenient os well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

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Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former ensomers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO REACHUELD in a large and most attractive edifice nequired for this special purpose, the most. The new establishment is situated the city, ou a broad and quiet street, with trams for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and heatifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold well-mounted bath-rooms provided with for and cold well-mounted bath-rooms provided with contains a large drawing room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

den.
Special attention will be given to orders by mall and telegraph.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

Great Britain,

Nov. 13.—An Estcourt telegram of the Sch says it was quiet there, but that the bombardment of Ladysmith recommenced on Thursday. (This would be the 2nd, which is absurd.). Jires had broken out in various parts of the city.—Gen. Buller reports that the Boers assaulted Markeing agis all, but were repulsed. The Boers lost heavily, and the British had five men killed, including two captains.—A Capetown dispatch says the Afrikanders belonging to the police at Aliwal North had deserted to the Boers.—The orients has arrived at Capetown with 1,500 men —A Lomenco Marques telegram says that a British cruiser had fired upon the Fr. str. «Cordobas when entering that port. The steamer stopped, was boarded and inspected in relation to cargo and passengers and then allowed to proceed.

—A Teneriffe telegram says that a traveller arriving there from Pretoria says that eity is strongly fortified, and that the British prisoners in the hands of the Boers are much more numerous than reported in press and official telegrams.

minerous tian reported in press and official telegrams.

Nov. 14.—Cien. Buller has sent a reinforcement of 10,000 men to the relief of Ladysmith.—The Boers are said to be pressing the siege with energy—An attack on Durhan is feared.—Six transports arrived at Durhan yesterday with 5,700 men and 292 officers.—Various Danish butter dealers have offered fifty thousand kilos of butter for the British army.—At a banquet yesterlay, Sir Michael Hieks Beach declared himself in favor of self-sovernment for South Africa—The chief Senousa is said to have left Tripoli and is moving into Western Sodan.—Disquicting news is received from the Sudan in regard to the movements of the Khalifa.

Nov. 15.—News from Ladysmith express

news is received from the Sudan in regard to the movements of the Khalifa.

Nov. 15.—News from Ladysmith express full confidence in the garrison's ability to defend to place.—The Boers are siteatily pressing the siege.—Tretoria telegrams of the 9th state the Boers opened a heavy fire on Ladysmith that morndog and that detachments of Boers were within 1,300 yards of the British lines.—Capetown advices state that 17,000 British reinforcements had arrived in South Africa up to date.—The war office is hastening preparations to send further reinforcements, and orders have been issued for mobilisation of other army corps.—At Manchester to-day Mr. Campbell-Brinnerman stid the liberals will do all they can to bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion.

Cairo telegrams state that the Mahdi is ale seeming the Nile and is now at Abbat island, 150 miles above Khartonin.—A violent burstene is caported from India, consing grid lesses at Negapatam. Many edifices were blown down, and many vessels have been wrecked.

Nov. 16.—Telegrams from Esteourt state that the that reinforcements of the control o

losses at Negapatam. Many edifices were blown down, and many vessels have been wrecked.

Nov. 16.—Telegrams from Esteourt state that reinforcements of 10,000 men will soon reach that point.—A report is current in London and telegrams are received from Durban and capetown that Gen. Jonhert was mortally womened, or killed, at Ludysmith on Ticursiavy last (9th).—An armored military train which left Jéstcourt yesteralay on a recommissince up the line was derailed at Chieveley by the Boers and nearly the whole force carried (10mb)in Insiliers) was captured.—A lottulion of the Vorksine regiment arrived at Esteourt on the 13th.—A second telegram about the Chieveley incident says the train juda rehured, reporting the loss of 25 men, among them a son of stord Churchilt.—The war office has received no advice of the death of Gen. Jouhert.—Gen. Buller is reported to be on the Free State frontier organizing forces to attack the enemy.—Speaking again at Manchester yesternly Mr. Campbell-Banerman condenned the government for defeating negotations with the Transvaal by open preparations for war, and censured Sir Alfred Milner for his policy drantagonism to the Afrikamlers.—Two British cruiser at Delagoa bay are reported to have fired upon a ship carrying the French flag.

The Ger. str. «Patrian from New York to Hamburg, has been briced at sea. Passengers and crew were rescued by Rus. str. «Nord.»

Nov. 17.—The war office has received news that the boundardment of Ladysmith has been recopened with necrosed violence. The Boers are apparently secking to reduce the place before reinforcements can arrive.—It is said that on Prilay (10th) the British forces made a sortie and inflicted severe losses on the enemy. Gen. Buller had advised the war office that the British losses in the capture of the military train at Chieveley amount to on men, including men captured and missing. A Pretorin telegram says the British losses were 3 killed, 5 wounded and 70 prisoners.—A second disester is now reported, another military train being trapped

on the 10th the Natal volunteers charged a hill occupied by the Boers, who withdrew at more to another hill. Some hours after Gen, White executed a flank intovement, enveloping the Boers, and coasing them heavy losses, But, when Gen. White returned to their program positions. (This looks as If the Boers were avoiding a pitcher battle, and their retreats are looked morn as defeats.) — A Pretoria telegram says that General Joubert reports thinself perfectly well.—A Lourenge Marques thinself perfectly well.—A Lourenge Marques British lost 16 wounded and 150 personers, while a Capetown dispatch says the Boers destroyed the second military train and took 25 prisoners. (We give it in pt)

Nov. 18.—Pretoria telegrams report Gen. Lorder of the Second military train and took 25 prisoners. (We give it in pt)

Nov. 18.—Pretoria telegrams report Gen.

prisoners. (We give it up 1)

Nov. 18.—Pretoria telegrams report Gen.
jonbert all right. The expedition for the
relief of Ladysmith will be commanded by
Gen. Hildyard, and that for the relief of
Kimberley by Gen. Methaen.—Telegrams
state that an attack on Estcourt is momentarily
expected. The Boers are at Emmersdale (s
miles oorth) and at Weeden (20 miles east.)
The last column is apparently moving to cut
the railway south if Estcourt.—Advices of
the rith front Ladysmith state that the bonhardment continues day and night.—The PreeStates forces have proclaimed the namexation
of the Alival North district.

A railway collision near Manchester cesulted
in injuries to 15 passengers, some of them
leng considered serious

Nov. 16.—A report is current that Gen.

ni unjunes to 15 passengers, some or chembeing considered serious

NOV. 19.—A report is current that Gen. White lass been gravely wounded, and lass been substituted by Gen. French.—(There are no reasons for crediting the report.) The same source—a prisoner escaped from the Boers—says there are over a thousand wounded in Ladysuith.—Dr. Biscoe, chief of the Reid Cross corps, telegraphs that the Boers are streating their wounded prisoners with the greatest solicitude.—It is reported that the Bastuc chief Joe Malopo has joined the Baer forces.—The Boers are said to have invaded Griqualand west, and are occupying towns without opposition.—The Boers have accupied Barkley and Dauglas.—Fighting has already begun in the vicinity of Estconct.—Caleshrig and Burgheesslorp are said to have been definitely occupied by the Boers.

Nov. 20—Gen. Bothn at the head of 10,000

and Burghershorp are said to have been definitely occupied by the Bors.

Nov. 20.—tien. Botha at the head of 10,000 Bors is said to be approaching fisteouri. (Gen. or Commandant Betha was very recently in command at Kimberley.)—English troops under Gen. Clary are encamped to the south of Ladysmith. (This is mysifying. Where south 5)—Gro. Jouhert at the head of the great part of his acmy is said to be moving south.—Skirmishes are reported south of fisteouri.—Gloe absurd telegram reports the arrival of Gen. Jouhert at Aliwal North.)—The Prey States forces have accupied and annexed Jamestown.—Gen. Buller will establish his headquarters at DeAar, in Cape Colony.—The colony as to the relief of Kimberley is to leave some day this week.

The German Emperar and Empress landed at Portsmonth and harrived at Windsor today. —The death of Lady S distury is announced. Max Muller, the eminent philologist, is gravely ill at Oxford.

Nov. 1.1.—A Manila telegram reports the capture of Torbac (Tartae?) in the Philippine islands.—A telegram received in London autonomers the schipwreck of the U. S. cruiser «Charlestoos among the Philippine islands.

The crew was sweed.

Nov. 12 The Manila and the Philippine islands.

The crew was saved.

Nov. 15—The Russian and Japanese representatives at Washington both declare relations between their constricts to be amicade.

Nov. 16.—A Manilla telegram reports the escape from the Tagabos of 77 prisoners on the approach of the Americans.—Aguinable is said to have proclaimed himself dictator.—The inhabitants of the Fanana district, Colomment for annex tion.

Nov. 17.—A Manilla telegram, reports the

bia, have petitioned the United States government for amexation.

Nov. 17.—A Manilla telegram reports the capture of some of Aguinaldo's effects near San Nicolas.—The news that Aguinaldo had proofoined himself licitator is officially confirmed.—President McKinley has refused to amex Panana. (Of course he has, for the has meathority to do it.)

Nov. 18.—The Br. sir alaylors from Santos has been subjected to quarantine at New York on account of bubonic pest. There was medeath on the 7th and the master is also itle with symptoms of the same disease.

Nov. 19.—The steward of the alaylors died with bubonic pest, and Capt. Hope has been sent to the Swindburne island hospital.—Fresident McKinley is proposing to grant civil government to Cuba and Porto Rico because of the good order maintained on those islands.

Nov. 20.—A Manilla telegram says that Gen. Otis has permitted a Spanish sign to go to Panay to receive 800 Spanish prisoners assembled there.—A New York telegram says the pest-stricken patients of the Playlors will betreated on board that steamer.

Spain.

Nov. 13.—The journal El Imparcial is informed that the principal merchants and manufacturers of Majorca are disposed not to pay taxes until autonomy is granted to the Balearic islambs.—Premier Silvela says the demand for autonomy by the Catalans will hinder a settlement of the dispute over the

Nov. 14.—In the cortes to day Srs. Pi y Crispi is about to submit to an operation for cataract. Mov. 16.—An earthquake shock was felt at the more than the submit to the situation in Barc:lona. Sr. Silvela replied that the gov-

which can not be far distant.

Nov. 16.—Premier Silvela declared in the chamber to-day that the government will maintain-neartial law in Barcelona until the situation becomes normal.—A Barcelona tolegram says the imprisoned tax-payers have been restored to likerty, and another period 48 hours has been fixed for the payment of the new taxes.

Nov. 17.—The Madrid transway employes have struck, but no disorders have resulted.

Nov. 18.—The government has ordered the from Lad «Carlos » to Barcelona, to be used as a prison sldp, in case the agitation in that city continues.

city continues.

Nov. 20.—The strike among transway employes in Madrid is settled.—Eleven recalcitent taxpayers were arrested in Barcelona yestrrlay.—A merting of busines men is called to meet to-morrow to consider the situation. The government believes that the negotiations with the Barcelona taxpayers are making good progress

Nov. 15.—The high court of justice decides that it is competent in try the case of compinate brought before it, which had been contested by the accused.—Telegrams from Saint Petersburg say that the subscriptions there far the Boer wounded amount to 30,000 roubles.

roubles.

Nov. 14.—The Parisini journals are greatly excited over the «Couldoba» invident. Le Matin says the government innealinety instituted inquiries to learn if the incident demands any special reclamation.—In an open letter to M. Waldeck-Koussenn, Id. Col Picquart says he will refuse to a verpt any annesty, and will reclama mer trial in regard to his combact in the Drey fus case.

Now the The Privach Red Cross society

will cefase to a vept any annesty, and will reclaim in mew trial in regard to his cambiet in the Drey fus case.

Not. 15.—The French Red Cross society in sent succious appliances to the English society, which has accepted them with thunks for the sympathy expressed.—Mine. Daniel Dugny, in an attack of iosanity, killed her husband, the celebrated engraver, and then committed suicide.—Telegranos report the assistantion of two French officers in Chins, and the capture of the prefect of Kai-man and & Chinese guntona as a reprisal. (This means, perhaps, another slice of Chinese territory.)

Nov. 16.—The investigation of the relationship of the Assauchtion fathers to the royalist conspinery shows that they have branches all over the country which form a perfect electoral organization. The administrator of the Duke of Orleans deposed kefore the high rourt of justice that he had nothing wintever to do with politics.—In the chamber of deputies M. Waldeck-Rousseau made a notable speech in defence of the government, which resulted in a vote of 340 against 215, approving the acts of the notabity.

Nov. 17.—M. Waldeck-Roussean has requested the amounty commission of the senate to include those involved in all matters connected with the Drey has question.—To day's Le Temps believes that the governments of Prance, lady and Austria-Hungary are thinking of diplomatic action in Brazil relative to the increase of customs duties by the latter,—The strength of the diplomatic action in Brazil relative to the increase of customs duties by the latter,—The strength of only conspiracy against the republic—he at firmed his love for the republic and was formally universelled speech against President Loubet, At the requisition of the public prosecutor the interceptory of M. Paul Derouled, he affirmed his love for the republic and then make a violent speech against the republic—he of the Republic was imangurated in Paris to-day. Testilent Loubet was culturastation,—Co., Delville has left for the Transaul at the invitation of President Kruge

Nov. 20.—During his examination M. Jules Guerin admitted that he had fadled in business, and accused the Jews of being the cause of it. (This explains why he is such a vindictive (This explaiter.)

Nov. 14.—The Italian parliament opened to-day.—The Genoa commercial association has addressed a representation to the government, asking its intervention with the Brazilian government to have suspended the proposed new tariff, which is said to be most ourons on Italian products.

ouerons on Italian products.

Nov. 15.—The government candidate, Sig. Colomb, elected president of the chamber of deputies by a vote of 198 to 179.—Ex-Premier Crispi is about to submit to an operation for cataract.

Nov. 19.—Gen. Volpini has been charged with a special mission to South America. Another disputch says that Gen. Falpini is leaving for Argentina as an artillery ins-

Nov. 20. – In reply to a question, the Italian minister of foreign off its stated that the duty levied in Italy on coffee is purely for revenue. If Brazil should apply differential tariffs to Italian products, the government will defend Italian commerce by all economic means.

Germany.

Germany.

Nov. 14.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that Emperor William is seeking to organize a navid condition against Great Britain.

Nov. 15.—The Lokal Anzeiger considers that complications in Asia are imminent and that the Czar will hasten his ceturn to St. Peterskurg. We thought he had already returned. The infallible news agency sail so.)

Nov. 16.—Dr. Busch, former secretary to Prince Bismarck, died to-day at Leipzig.

Nov. 18.—The Emperor and Empress with

Prince Bismarck, died to-day at Leipzig.

NOV. 18.—The Emperor and Empress with
two children embarked to-day at Kiel for
England, where they are to visit the Queen at
Windsor Castle. The Emperor is accompanied
by Sr. von Bulow, minister of foreign affairs.

Nov. 19.—The Berlin Press says that the
Germans are not pleased with the visit of
Emperor William to England

Nov. 20.—In to-day's session the Reichstor

Nov. 20.—In to-day's session the Reichstag rejected the project of law designed for the repression of strikes.

Belgium.

hetwen 13.—There was a collision yesterilay between two electric trains at Ans, Liege, completely demolishing the caches and wonding 15 persons, some of them gravely. Nov. 15.—A callway collision near Rotterdam is reported, which occurred in a deuse fog. Several people reported to have been killed and wounded. Another report says 5 killed and 29 wounded.

Switzerland.

Nov. 13.—The warkmen on the Simplon tunnel have declared a strike.

Portugal.

Nov. 13.—There were 11 new cases and 7 deaths of habonic pest in Oporto the past week.—Dr. Pestana, who is ill with pest at Lishon, was tacady visited by the king. He is said to be nunch better.

Nov. 14.—The Portuguese troops at Lou-rengo Marques have inflicted a severe defeat on the Matches natives, who had cevolted.— The condition of Dr. Pestana is reported to have become worse.

Nov. 15.--Dr. Pestana died this morning the hospital where he died is to be burned.

BAHIA NOTES.

To the Editor.

Ta the Editor.

Again I have to report that the health of Balhia is good.

Business was at a standstill, on the 13th instent, through political excitement. A few boys, it appears, hooted a prirol of police and the afferes in charge got struck in the face. Shortly afterwards the mounted police came down to the lower city and being armed with Winchester carbines began fring and charging up and down the streets. The firing was so indiscrintinate, that the police shot due of their own horses and left it in the centre of their own horses and left it in the centre of the street, where it rentained until the evening of the next day. In fact it was a most disgusting piece of assassination and terror forced on commerce without cause. Loss of life has resulted, there being killed 7, and 1 an arms ble to give you the number of police killed, if any.

This is nothing more than terroriem be.

resulted, there being killed 7, and I am analole to give you the number of police killed, if any.

This is nothing more than terrorism because the government candinate has not been elected. There are many prisoners taken and commerce is completely closed as a protest against the imprisonment and firing on the innocent people. Fancy killing 2 ganhadores, toothman and 1 professor. What can these poor people know or care about politics?

Mr. Editor, is all ughtering impocent persons an official privilege in Brazil ; if not, it should be put down and the military should protect life and property against such fiends as the police of Baha. The next day robbery was their game. One of them struck a poor clerk in the face with the but end of the gun he held, and his contrade robbed the boy of Rs. 1105co. There are several cases of this going on. On the 15th the colonel of police guaranteed the safety of commerce. Why could he not have prevented these outrages, then, if he has the power to guarantee our safety? I cannot find words to show my abhorence of such dastardly work. The conjunct of Bahia, 1 believe, has telegraphied to the President of the republic against the police of this city.

Mr. Nicolini, H. M.Ys. Consul, has arrived, and took over his duties as H. B. M's Consul for Bahia and Sergipe on the 7th inst.

— According to the budget of the province of Entre Rios for 1900 there are in the province 63 urban schools with 262 teachers, and 165 rural schools, making a total of 233 schools. The cost of keeping up' these schools figures at \$53,000. There are in the province 65,000 children of an age to attend school, whilst only 28,000 are registered on the school books.— Review, Buenos Aires.

THE RIO NEWS

A. J. LAMOUREUN, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilia affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreignesses, the commercial report and price current of market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a sumary of the daily coffee reports and tall other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilia.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 21st, 1899

The general revenue bill for 1900, after being hirried through the senate almost without discussion, received the President's sauction on the 14th inst. It continues the objectionable features of its predecessor, and supplements them with additional ones of its own. The gold percentage of the duties on imports is raised from 10 to 15 per cent. notwithstanding the shrinkage in importation the past year, our legislators being unable to see that the people are unable or unwilling to pay the increased wices unde necessary by people are unable or unwilling to pay the increased prices made necessary by these increased taxes. The results of this year's gold percentage are much under the minister's estimate, but this is ignored and the percentage is raised. Naturally there will be another shrinkage in importation, and the revenue, which is estimated at 18,000,000\$ gold and 153,000,000\$ paper, will fall short of the estimate. We may therefore expect a repetition of what we have experienced during the current year, difficult sales, difficult collections and losses on current expense accounts. In osses on current expense accounts. view of the hopelessness of the situation it would be the wiser part to withdraw from the import trade altogether, for absolutely nothing beneficial can be exassontery nothing beneficial can be expected from the nieu who are now legislating for the country, and there is little or no chance of their being substituted by better nieu. A superficial examination of this law shows that it is becoming a taxation drag-net, an instrument for extracting revenue without regard to its economic consequences. As usual the government is authorized to issue treasury bills up to 25,000,000\$, win anticipation of revenue.» This covers a multitude of sins. Another authcovers a multitude of sins. Another authorization for the coinage of 20,000,000\$ in nickel is included, and the government is authorized also to negotiate a loan for the redemption of the national loans of 1868 and 1889. The provision for leasing or selling the state railways is again included, and the government is authorized to impose differential tariffs, which promises to plunge Brazil into the impending tariff wars, out of which she can not hope to gain the slightest advantage. Without going further into particulars, it must be said slightest advantage. Without going further into particulars it must be said that many of the taxes are exceedingly that many of the taxes are exceedingly vexatious and burdensome. A man has a just claim for indemnization for damages suffered, and yet he must put a 50\section star point in the budget of the department of industry was continued, but not concluded. Nov. 7.—Senator Officia attacked he president of the Associação Commercial and defended President Campos Selles and the country, 30\section on on 1st class, 20\section 2000 on 2nd class. The government would ruin us and break us down with its burdensome taxation and then literally kick us with a tax when we are going away. And then, to

heighten the inequality and unfairness of its action, congress grants various material favors to the agricultural classes (which affects the planters only) who are far better able to pay heavy taxes than the people who must stand the burdeus laid upon commerce.

to the state of th

Our amiable contemporary seems to be drifting into a very disagreeable frame of mind, and it is to be feared that his splayful albusious, are becoming rather unparliamentary. Perhaps it is his misfortune rather than his fault that he knows so little of the decencies of controversy. It is to be expected that he would employ invective and demunciation in his effort to serve his employers, but surely there is nothing to be gained by ill tempered insolence and false accusation. In his hast issue he says we shall have no further opportunity of filching our cables from Para. Will he explain what he means? We never knew that he had any acables from Para, wor anything else wo, the file ingo, for that in the. To be plain, we think so little of his contemptible sheet that we barely glunce at it. We have no time to waste on a num whose opinious are marketable, and whose scruples are conspicuous for their absence.

THE Bahia election difficulty offers one more proof of the absolute hopelessness of the political situation in this country. It matters not which party is in power, violence is always employed to control the election, and naturally the same means are employed to overthrow the party in power, as lappened in Rio Graude in 1892, and in Matto Grosso in 1893. In Bahia a determined effort has been made to carry the mmilcipal elections against the government, and there are many who believe that a fair count would have proved it successful. But the authorities are not inclined to submit, and an exens is therefore found for a swage raid on the lower city, which resulted in the killing of several inoffensive citizens and the closing of business establishments for a whole week. To restore order the opposition emdilate publicly withdraws all pretensions to office and also retires from the newspaper with which he was connected. If this is republican, then the sooner we get back to despotism the better. There is surely no worder and progress in these brutal assualts on private citizens.

Trug fornal do Commercio of the 18th mi-

The Jornal do Commercio of the 18th nudertakes to reply to the Figural News of October 20th on the Sorocalaua-Itama default, but the question somehow remains just where it was before. The default is admitted, but the explauation is that the railway is a private congray and the government has nothing to do with it. No mention is made of the circumstance that the Butco da Republica is a priacipal holder of the carrency debentures on which interest is paid to the prejudice of the foreign preference debenture-holders. And as for the very lame excuse for the President of the Committed of Voreign Bondholders, the Jornal sneeringly remarks that it might as well write to the Queen complaining of the unjust comments of the Financial News. To this it may be said that the Jornal would most assuredly get a contensor steply. The circumstance that President Campos Salles has no authority the certainly lass au interest, in common with all Bradlans, in the houset administration of justice), does not warmut his treating such a letter with inattention. inattention

inattention.

One of the first victims of the new sanitary regulations was a lady from Santos who wished to go to Buenos Aires. She came up, as we understand, the week before last going through all the evactions incident to procuring sanitary passports, undergoing disinfection in São Paulo and Rio, travelling under lock and key, and reporting daily to sanitary inspectors here. When she went for her ticket at the Royal Mail office—she wished to leave on the Niles last week—new troubles began. She obtained consular, sanitary and police doennents, but they availed her nothing. Finally she got the right document and returned for her ticket—but a certain stamp was vaniting, and she lost the steamer! We have no words strong enough to condemn such an outrage! We can understand that the steamship company is obliged to do these things to escape fines, delays, quarantines, and other costs and troubles. But we can't understand why the sanitary inspectors sent in pto look after such matters, can not do something to help unfortunate travellers caught in the meshes of this abominable sanitary convention.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

the wishes of the government. Protest is no longer tolerated; to groan is the atmost that is now permitted. The senate is expected to accept the regulations in their present form, and discussion is useless and ridientous, and discussion is useless and ridientous, senators, when accused of falling to defend the interests of their constituents, seem to think that they relieve themselves of all responsibility by saying:—aMy own convictions are opposed to the measure; but, as the government wished it, I could not vote against it. After being answered by Senator Officies Senator Rny Barboss again took the floor and said that, in his previous speech, he made the mistake of supposing that it is lawful to grounder the burdens that the government imposes on the people. He now perceives, however, that even this is no longer permitted. He described the present system of government in Brazil as one that has all the defects of the parliamentary system without any of its advantages. The regulations were voted in a speech on the senate's amendments to the budget of the department of finance. Deputy Eduarlo Ramos contended that congress should vote the appropriation for paying the claims of Admiral Jeronymo Gongalees. Was congress hypocritical, he asked, when it protested eternal gratinde to that admiral? Was it secretly in favor of the revolution of the 6th of September, while pretending to samport the government of Marshal Ploriano Peixoto? Nov. 9.—Senale.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion the tariff bill and the bill granting a

oth of September, while pretending to support the government of Marshal Ploriano Peixoto?

Nov. 9.—Senale.—The senate voted in 3rd disension the tariff bill and the bill granting leave of absence to the President of the republic and in 2nd disension the diplomatic service bill.—Chamber of Deputics.—Deputy Galcão Carvalhal reviewed the first year of President Campos Salles' administration. During this period, he said, taxes have been increased, every branch of the public service has deteriorated, political organisations have been dissolved, a personal party composed of heterogeneous elements whose sole bond of mion is subservience to the President, has been created, congress has effaced itself and the power of the executive has become absolute. The appropriation for paying the elamber voted several bills in various stages. Among these bills were the following.—Budget of the war department in 3rd discussion; deficiency appropriation of 1,206.750\$ for the department of industry, deficiency appropriation of 1,70.205809 for the department of industry, deficiency appropriation of 1,206.750\$ for the department of industry, deficiency appropriation of 1,007.750\$ for the department of industry.

for the department of foreign affairs.

Nov. 11.—Scante.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion the budget of the department of interior.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber woted in 2nd discussion the budget of the department of marine. Among the amendments adopted was that providing for readmitting into the Rio de Janeiro navy yard the operatives dismissed during the present year. The special and deficiency appropriations voted in 2nd discussion at the previous sitting were now voted in 3rd discussion at the previous sitting were now voted in 3rd discussion and also a special appropriation of 4.200\$ and a deficiency appropriation of 57,000\$ for the department of interior.

COFFEE NOTES

The exportation of coffee produced in the state of Rio de Janeiro, according to the report of the department of public works of that state, has been in the last 20 years as follows:

1879	120,419,220	kilos
1880	133,764,760	11
1881	148,007,968	11
1882	156,124,236	19
1883	113.085,171	p
1884	130,429,121	10
1885	110,213,563	Þ
1886	122,568,657	p
1887	61,936,858	υ
1888	109,477,910	10
1889	80,089,908	10
1890	78,613,017	28
1891	90,113,150	11
1892	\$8,600,559	10
1893	58,638,810	n
1894	67,692,525	
1895	71,786,340	
1896	71,516,141	12
1897	103,651,655	P
1898	82,868,958	1)

—The following is a statement of the ship-ments of coffee from the ports of Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Victoria and Bahia in the last four calendar years:

3,601,727 bags 2,780,093 h 463,157 h 264,775 h 'Total..... Victoria...... Baltia..... Total 10,855,750

THE PARKET PARKET PROPERTY OF THE PARKET OF

SgS: Sautos	5,745,212	n
Rio de Janeiro	3,793,320	»
Victoria	379.911	Ð
Brhia	329.725	μ
Total	10,248,168	*

THE COFFEE CROP.

Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Bro. have re-cently issued a circular on the coffee situation, of which the following are the principal fea-

The conditions which led to the lower values of coffee in Brazil primarily were the high prices in the national entrency there, which showed such an alluring profit to the planters that they increased the area under coffee cultivation to such an extent as to make a crop of 10,000,000 large in Rio and Syntos a natural result. Even this is not considered a very large crop under existing circumstances.

The high currency prices in Brazil were the natural result of the continued decline in the rate of sterling evchange there, commencing with the overthrow of Dom Pedro in 1889, when the value of the unificis was above 27 pence, while it is now only seven pence.

Over production of coffeel differs considerably from over production or surplus of almost every other kind of staple. Outside speculators probably do not realize that while wheal, corn and cotton require to be planted every season, the coffee tree, after the first four or five years, bears fruit and continues to do so season after season for many years. They also do not realize that surplus coffee cunnot be diverted into other channels of communition like corn and cotton are liable to when prices are very low. Even at very low prices the constitution of coffee cannot be increased to anything like the extent of the present enormous production, and there is absolutely no way to improve values permanently by curtailment of production. This latter can be brought about in Brazil by doubling up the present sterling value of the milreis and consequent relative reduction. This latter can be brought about in Brazil by doubling up the present sterling value of the milreis and consequent relative reduction. This latter can be brought about in Brazil by doubling up the present sterling rate for the milreis; the more so as the entire element of planters and agriculturists are stubbornly opposed to an advance in the sterling rate. Therefore, a cartailment of production is now correlate in the sterling rate. Therefore, a cartailment of production is now correlate with furt

Provincial Notes

—At Jundiahy. São Paulo, a black womat threw herself into a well at the beginning of last week through fear of the expected col-lision with Biela's comet.

-In Piracicaba, São Panlo, on the 15th inst., Juvenal de Almeida attempted to assass-inate Dr. Antonio de Moraes Barros, state deputy. The latter escaped with only a slight wound.

—The police of Rio have succeeded in arresting Sr. Leonidas do Amaral, the defaulting employé of the S. Panlo state treasury. His defalcations are now estimated at about

—There were three new suspected cases of pest in Santos last week, but only one of them was declared to be a genuine case. There were seven declared asses and one suspected case under treatment on Saturday.

—A Goyaz telegram of the 16th inst. says that notwithstanding the severe drouth this yeer in that state, which continued up to the 30th hit, the stock farms had suffered very little. For the last four days (12th to 16th inst.) it had rained heavily.

—A Pelotas telegram of the 18th inst. reports that Dr. Homero Baptista has sent a long telegram to ; President Campos Salles informing him of what has occurred at Alegrete and asserting that Dr. Barros Cassal is in danger of being murdered.

The Centro da Lavonra e Industria of Juiz de Fóra has issued a stirring address to the planters of the state of Minas Geraes nrging them not only to organize clibs for the defence of their interests, but also to meet and select the candidates by whom they wish to be represented in the next congress.

On the 24th inst, the pointer Almeide

to be represented in the next congress.

On the 13th inst, the painter Almeida Innior was assessinated in Piracicaha by an intimate friend and relative named Sampaio, just on his arrival in town with the letter's wife. It was a question of honor, or jeakansy, or something of that sort, the victim's record in that respect being not altogether without blemish.

blemish.

—According to the Reforma of Porto Alegre the castilhistas at Uruguayana are quarreling among themseves. Not long ago their intesting quarrels led to disturbances in which some of João Francisco's men charged on a crowd, wounding several persons, one of whom was Col. Portugal. There were shouts of shown with Gen, Hypolito 1s.

—Recently the prefect of Cirichan prechased

whom was Co. Tortigal. There were solution of a Down with Gen. Hypolitols -Recently the prefect of Curityba purchased schaara from a relative of the governor for the sum of 140,0005, which is to be used as a city hall. The newspapers de nounced the job, and on the 17th the municipal council was compelled to annut the contract. If the press were always as outspoken against such jobs, they would be less frequent.

—The arrest of Sr. Manoel Pedro da Cunha, in São Paulo, has been effected and the accused has been given aportunents at the police barracks in São Paulo. He was indicted for a default of ninety odd contos in 1893, hat had escaped from the country. Having returned, and other shortages having heen discovered, he is now placed under arrest.

—The recurrence of political disturbances

he is now placed under arrest.

The recurrence of political disturbances in states governed by adversaries of the concentration party, seems to denote the existence of a plot among the leaders of that party to obtain the control of all such states by means similar to those which proved so successful in Matto Grosso. Fortunately up to the present the auti-concentration governors, unlike Senator Generose Ponce's friends who were caught unprepared, have been vigilant and ready for the emergency.

been vigilant and ready for the emergency.

—Last month complaints were made to the chief of police in \$50 Paulo and to the Italian consul that a planter at Averé had barbarously killed four of his colonists, but so far as known os steps were taken to investigate the matter owing to the planter's influential standing. The Commercia de S. Paulo now learns that the same planter has imprisoned one Liberato dos Santos for making the complaint, compelling him to undergo the severest labors by day. This case certainly demands an inquiry.

An important robberg conversal, in \$50.

day. This case certainly demands an inquiry.

—An important robbery occurred in São Paulo on the night of the 12th inst., the hardware house of Peixoth Estella & Co., now Pigueiredo & Co., being broken into, and the safe broken open and robbed of money, documents, jewellery, etc., to an estimated value of 220,0006. The thieves were Pedro Parodi and Uhaldo Corfani, who had a room in the Hotel de France directly over the shop. They cat through the floor into the sltop below, effected the robbery, and then at 5 a.u. on the 13th left for the railway station.

—(In the 17th a Soanish anarchist named

the 13th left for the railway station.

On the 17th a Spanish anarchist maned Daniel Elias attended an auction in Juiz de Fóra, where he bonght a crucifix and then began to make fur of it. The crowd became angry and wanted to Junch him, but the police interfered and arrested Deniel. A young man in the crowd then tried to commit suicide, but why no one seems to know. A demonstration was then made in front of the building where the spiritualists are accustomed to meet, but the police again interfered. The crowd then dispersed, giving ratas to Jesus Christ.

—There was a very pleasing entertainment

where the spiritualists are accustomed to mecf, but the police again interfered. The crowd then dispersed, giving ratus to Jesus Christ,

—There was a very pleasing entertainment in Petropolis on Friday evening last, given by the Ladies Aid Society at the residence of Mrs. Fordham in honor of Mrs. Wagstaff and her niece, Aliss Webster, who are about to leave for England. There was a large attendance, and the gnests thoroughly enjoyed themselves. A novel and very interesting feature of the entertainment was the requirement that each gnest should wear some symbol signifying the title of some book. One gentleman, for in stance, wore pinned to the lapel of his coat two American one dollar notes, signifying admerican Notes (Dickens). Mr. Consni-General Wagstaff, we hear, wore the British and American colors on his head, which suggested a Under two Flags. But the was not allowed to carry off all the honors, for one of the ladies wore the same symbol. Another gentleman had a toothpick and a piece of lampwick pinned to his coat, and under them a couple of newspaper titles, which symbolized apickwick Papers. Another gentleman carried a spool (beg pardon a rece) of thread (oh, beg pardon again 'cottom) in his pocket with the loose end run through his button-hole. The curious pulled it out freely without ever gnessing that it suggested «Look for the End.» And one of the ladies wore on her sleeve what printers would call an extra condensed *An to which uo one could give a meaning— and now that we have forgotten it, we can't either! The solution of so many interesting enigency with the very measing that its suggested «Look for the parson wore the letters S. A. on the lapel of his coat, which took a power of study, until it was explained that it meant *Essay on Man.* It seems that these annusing entertainments might be given much oftener, even in unsociable Rio.

—In São Paulo a judge has issued a writ of habeas corpus in favor of Emilio Vals who shot and killed Francisco Camargo in a drinking saloon brawl. The grounds on which the writ was issued were the failure of the authorities to forumtate the indictment within the period fixed by law.

—One of the passengers of the utilinal steamer «Pinma,» wrecked at Benevente on the 17th, telegraphs that part of the crew in de the embarkation of pissengers very dif-ficult. One man with a kuffe even threatened the lives of the passengers. We can readily imagine the situation.

—It seems that the castillistus refuse to respect the order of the supreme court requiring Dr. Burros Cassal to be sent to Rio de Janeira. The latter's fitends have requested Gen. Styaget, the commander of the 6th miltiprisoner's personal safety.

prisoner's personal safety.

On the 12th inst, there was a unmiripal election in Bahia and on the following day there were serious political disturbances in which a unmher of persons were killed and wounded. For several days merchants kept their establishments closed and newspapers partly suspended publication. Several merchants have been arrested, charged with fringapon the police from their business establishments. The shops and offices did not begin to open until the 20th.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Great Western of Brazil Railway Co. reports a surplus for 1898 of 196.701\$930.

—Five proposals have been made to the state government of Pará for the lease of the Bragança railway.

—In 1898 the receipts of the Leopoldina Railway Co.'s lines in the state of Rio de Janeiro amounted to 10,257,0918674 and the operating expenses to 8,768,7618680.

—It is stated that the directors of I Viação Paulista have received a proposal the purchase of their train lines in Saul and a meeting of the company is called approve the sale.

The total length of the radway lines in the state of Rio de Janeiro is said to be at pre-sent 2,238 k, 365 m. The state government guarantees interest to the amount of \$1.16.06 per annum on the sum of 9.975,000\$ invested

-The directors of the Dona Theceat Ch —The directors of the Dona Theceast arisatina railway have recommended a dividend on the preferred shares of the company of 6s, per share, free of income-tax, being at the rat-of 1% per cent, per annual, for the year ended Jane 30, carrying forward £ 15,886.

—The September and October returns of the suburban passenger traffic of the Central railway show the following results:

September—1st-class passengers 233,477 paying \$7,77,48500; 2nd-class 678,530, paying 138,227\$700.

October—Ist class 225, 256, paying 89,632\$200; and class not get given.

—A São Paulo telegrom of the 14th inst. says that the British Bank of South America, in conformity with instructions from the São Paulo and Rão Claro Railway Cu., of London, has paid over to the federal judge in that city the sum of 340.8595500, which that company had been conformed to pay for the purchase of the Rio Claro railway from a national company in 1888. pany ic 1888.

-The Leopoldina Railway Company, Lim ited, has received telegraphic advice from Riv de Janeiro that the Supreme Court has decided de Janeiro that the Supreme Conrt has decided by 11 votes to 1, in favour of the company the question involving possession of the Campos and Carangola section of the line, which by a local court had been adjudged to a small number of Brazilian bondholders under a second mortgage, and who have held it for nearly a year. This decision conficus by the highest authority the validity of the convention by which the body of English and Brazilian hondholders obtained the title to the property.—Financial News, Oct. 31.

-The estimated traffic receipts of the Leo poldina railway for the week ended November 11th were 395.776\$coo, against 260,816\$ in the corresponding week of 1898, showing a handsome gain of 134,960\$coo. The exchange rate this year, however, was 7 3/32 against 8,716 last year, which somewhat reduced the sterling results, the equivalent being £11,698 against £9,169 for 1898, showing a surplus of £2.579. The aggregate receipts since 1st January were £471,791 this year, against £475,632 in 1898, hy which it will be seen that the decreased receipts for the current year have been reduced to £3,844 which will probably be wiped out by the returns for the next fortnight. poldina railway for the week ended November

SHIPPING NOTES

-The French dispatch boat "Papin" entered t on the 18th, exchanging the customary port on the

—The new Brazilian torpedo-cruiser «Ta-moyo.» which was constructed in Germany, arrived here on the morning of the 18th inst...

—Mail advices from Pará state that the loss of the Brazilian river steamer akto Madeiras on the Praia dos Remeilos, Purás river, was complete in regard to the vessel, while only part of the cargo was lost. The total loss is estimated at 360,000%.

-A telegram received here on the 17th ported the loss of the Brazilian coasting porten the loss of the Brazinan cossing steamer «Pinna,» helonging to the Empreza de Navegação Rio de Janeiro, on the Baixa Grande shoals, in the harbor of Benevente. The accident occurred that morning during a heavy fog. The passengers and crew were saved and sent in Victoria.

The New York Commercial of the 25th unt, reports that Mr. Thornton Roilins, of Bal-timore, has withdrawn the Am, bark a Dom Petho II, a from the Brazilian trade, in which he he bear engaged since she was launched in 1878. Mr. Roilins has given up hopes of a revival in the flour trade, in view of the ten-dency in Brazil to promote trade with Argen-tim against American flour. The bark, which used to carry flour to Brazil and bring back erffee, has been chartered to carry coal south and bring back phosphate.

—The Brazilian cruiers Almiron. ult, reports that Mr. Thornton Rollins, of Bal-

-The Brazilian cruiser «Almirante Taumudaré, which has been to years mader construction at the naval arsenal of this capital, had her trial spin on the morning of the tSth. She was put nuder forced draught and developed a speed of 7 to 9 miles an hour. She went out as far as lina Ruz1, and then came back and anchored in the fairway of the ferry-boats. Excuses are made that the coal was had and the stokers in experienced. Perhaps, like other public officials, they spent their time smoking cigarettes and gossiping. There were some accidents of a trifling character to the machinery, the machine room was flooded with water from broken joints, and the temperature in the engine room at one time was 10° C. (about 120° Fahr.). It is said the critise is not yet finished. Some time ago the format do Commercio said that she had already cost of a frist class battleship.

—Our River Plate exchanges give us a cordaré, which has been to years under con

-Our River Plate exchanges give us a cor-—Our River Plate exchanges give us a corrected list of the shipping dissesters off Cape Horn, which we mentioned in our issue of the thinst, the names then telegraphed being in some cases unintelligible. The Ger. 5k, sWilhelmines was towed into Port Stanley, Falklands, in a wrecked condition. At same port was the Br. bk, selecthanks, disabled, the Am. 5k, sH. A. Ropess and Br. 5k, slenckhraes, both bound for San Francisco, and both with damages to sails and rigging, the Br. 5k, spenny Woodsides, with complete loss of rigging, and the Br. 5k, sPennguin, with damages to hull and rigging. The Nor. 5k, sPremiers lost her mainmast, radder and part of rigging, and the Nor. 5k, sPrince Arthurshad taken reluge there with but slight damages. The Dan, 5k, s Doris Dodersens, with coal and gunpowder for the West Coast, lost part of her rigging, sustained damages to her bulwarks and had her cargo of coal on fire. The Br. 5k, sblancas was lost, and her crew succeeded in reaching Port Stanley in their boats. It is feared that other losses occurred as much wreckage hos been encountered.

—The Royal Mail stemmer, Viz. attical.

-The Royal Mail steamer Nile which arrived in Rio on the 14th inst. brought the following passengers: — From Southampton; Mr. and Mrs. Queiroz and servant, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. M. Taylor, 2 children and 2 servants, Mrs. Bandeira and 2 children, Miss A. F. Ilarris, Miss Fernandes, Mrs. Cardozo, Mesars. J. B. Kennedy, J. M. Tindal, R. Vianne, P. Barry, T. Hobbs, B. Tatan, A. Vianne, P. Barry, T. Hobbs, B. Tatan, A. Trail, W. Compar, W. Maclellan, Vellozo, wife and child, Pires and servant, Joseph Pacitte und M. Carrera, — From Cherbourg; Mr. and Mrs. Galvao and Mrs. Galvao and Mrs. Galvao and Mrs. Cardon Chandelpach. — From Pernambneo; Mr. David Gordon. — From Macció: Mr. K. C. Mandelpach, P. From Southampton, Prom Pernambneo, Trail Mrs. Galvao and Mrs. Cardon and Dr. H. Ghimardies. — From Bahia; Mesars, J. M. Barros, J. Gorsand Sobriubo, A. Taborda and F. Pajanla. arrived in Rio on the 14th inst. brought the

-The passengers who left Rio on the 15th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer Magdalena, were the following: — For Southampton: inst. by the Royal Mail steamer Magdalena, were the following:— For Southampton: Margaret McGregor Pototons, Messrs, George Thoupson, David Findlay, Leo Teats, A. C. Hime and wife, H. J. Lynch, A. and C. Lynch, Vagaro Minra and Fritz Klever.— For Antewerp Mr. H. J. Washer, wife and family (1).—For Cherbourg: Mr. H. Delonche.— For Lisbon: Messrs, Heurique Marques, A. G. Barros, C. C. Sahoia da Silva, wife and child, João and Joaquim M. Bastos, A. M. Liborio, J. J. Gomes and Mrs. Patrocinia S. Pinto.—For Macelò: Senator Bernardo A. Mendonça Sobrinho.— For Pernambno: Mrs. Augusto, J. J. Comes and Mrs. Patrocinia S. Pinto.—Por Senator Bernardo A. Mendonça Sobrinho.— For Pernambno: Mrs. Augusto Sobrinho.— For Pernambno: Mrs. Augusto Soares, Dr. A. Pascarell, Dr. M. C. Oliveira Passos, Mrs. A. G. Vianua, E. O. Perreira, L. Passos, Mrs. A. G. Vianua, E. O. Derreira, L. D. Tello Fonseca, J. M. Silva, F. C. Fonseca Linna, M. A. de O. Pinto, A. J. Costa, wife and 2 children, Joaquim F. O. dos Sautos, Joaquim Rocha, A. de Tougand wife, F. Ferreira, Carlos Loeb, M. Aives, M. M. Silva and wife, M. C. Silva Conrado, João G. da Fonseca, wife and daughter.— For Balia: Misses Anais Le Pattier, Ernesta Haeusel and Annalia Iracema, Mrs. B. Freire and 2 children, Dr. Cardozo, Dr. Jyme Uilas Bóas and 2 children, Messrs, A. G. Vianna, M. Porfirio, G. Combra, A. Dias Lima, J. I. Tosta, wife and child, Alberto R. Rosa, F. L. Rockwood, E. F. Oliveira, A Cerqueira and daughter, Joseph Mawson, A. Dias Ferreira and wife, F. Lowenstein, Mr. H. V. Baptista and Maria A. Rocha and child.

LOCAL NOTES

—The minister of justice is said to have de-manded that Dr. Barros Cassal shall be sur-rendered by the castilhistas to the commander of the 6th military district.

—The legislative resolution authorizing the President to leave the country for one month and opening a blank credit for his expenses, was sanctioned on the 18th inst.

—After what has occurred in Matto Grosso it requires, in our opinion, a good deal of hardi-lood to assert that President Campos Salles has not interfered in political affairs in the states.

—In view of an application made by Dr. Pedro Moacyr for a writ of habeas corpus in layor of Dr. Barros Cassal, the supreme contra has ordered that the latter shall be presenced to it on the 16th prox.

-There is an interesting quarrel on between the chief of police and an ex delegado, which is of course put in the papers. There is very little glory for either party in these exposures, but they are interesting to many, all the same.

-From all appearances fully one third of the members of congress are away attending to election matters and private affairs. If this is all the interest they have in legislation, why not leave them at home altogether?

-We take much pleasure in noting the return of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. M. Taylor, who were passengers by the "Nile" arriving here on Tuesday last. They have been away on a six months holiday, which we trust was fully enjoyed.

- Among the passengers arriving here last - among the passengers arriving here last week per Royal Mail packet whiles, we note the mame of Mr. James B. Kennedy, represen-tative here of Messrs. Achuckle Brothers, of New York and Brooklyn. Mr. Kennedy has been home on a six months' visit.

-The Gazela de Noticias hears that the August to date, and which amount to about 30,080\$, have not been turned over to the menticipal prefect, as provided by law. The police should observe the law as well as enforce it.

-Ou Largo de S. Francisco de Paula several ounted policemen celebrated the 15th by mounted policemen celebrated the 15th by striking moffending persons with their whits. They claimed to be acting under the authority of a police delegate, who, however, when in-formed of their combuct, sent them to celebrate the day under shelter.

-The Baiz is evidently on the trail of more victims. On Wednesday it copied the sophvictims. On Wednesday it copied the sopa-isms with which Campos Salles, when gov-ernor of S. Paulo, attempted to justify the arbitrary dissolution of the monarchist club; and, commenting thereon, added that the ex-governor's words are applicable to the present situation

-Among the passengers homeward bound Among the passengers indicewant connection to the 'Oropesa' will be Captain Gregory, port eantain for Messrs. Lamport & Holt's steamers in this harbor. Capt. Gregory is to be absent only four or five months, and his post here during his absence will be filled by Mr. Haskins who is expected to arrive here

-There seems to be a very great discontent —There seems to be a very great association police circles. For the second time a considerable number of higher officials are resigning their positions. It would seem that there is something wrong with a chief who can not get along with his subordinates, for it is very nulikely that the one man is right and so many subordinates are wrong.

many subordinates are wrong.

—Some days ago an officer of the army informed the government that, if it wished to send a confidential agent to Rio Grande do Sul, he would undertake to point out to such agent over 130 graves of persons recently unurdered by João Francisco. The foregoing statement was made by Dr. Pedro Moacev in his speech before the supreme court last Taesday. day

-If at the coming elections the people will make an excrest and determined effort to recover self-government, there seems to be a pretty fair prospect of their succeeding. Hitherto the army has been considered an insuperable obstacle to popular government, but it is now said that the greater part of the army has become convinced that, when it mudertook to meddle with politics, it made a blunder from whilei it has suffered as much as the rest of the nation. recover self-government, there seems to be

-On Tuesday the Matto Grosso political prisoners in this city were released by order of the supreme court, which in this iustance, as on previous occasions, has, notwithstanding the timidity and other defects of some of the judges, exercised a salutary influence in mitigating the effects of tyrannical rule. It is, however, a matter of profound regret that, in order to obtain incomplete justice, people residing in remote states are obliged to make the long and difficult journey to this city, leaving behind them all their local interests, which cannot fail to suffer very much in their absence. the supreme court, which in this instance, as

—The federal authorities are now after Sr. Pedro la Cuuha, ex-treasurer of the treasury delegacy in São Paulo, who has been discovered to be responsible for a defalection of over two hundred contos. The illustrious defaulter was seen on the Ouvidor only a few days ago, but now that he is wanted he appears to have retired to his country seat. Like the extreasurer of the Central railway, he is a gentleman who enjoys the appreciation of a wide circle of friends and admirers.

circle of friends and admirers.

—Undonbtedly it is all right, but somehow it doesn't sound right. To an Anglo-Saxon Protestant it sounds like infinite presumption for a man to assume the name of Jesus, he wants the sacred name put to no common use. But what a outil he think of a manufacturing chemist giving such a name to a long list of patent medicines? And yet that is exactly what has been done here in this city. Think of a Dilulas purgativas, de Jesusa (Jesus) purgative pills), d'Ucericida, de Jesusa (Austrianie), de Jesusa, aAntienteros, de Jesusa, and so on through a list of 22 different remedies! It would make a Puritan shudder!

would make a Paritan smoder:

—al learn, says Smith, afrom untrustworthy sources (the only sources from which information can be obtained on this subject) that he is fully resolved, when Murtinho gets tired of him, to test the princely hospitality of his admirer and instigator Joseph Charles. He is said event to expect that the auspicions event will be celebrated with a stunning blow cut, and it is whispered that, wishing to contribute to the entertainment (for 'what are cups without the aid of song to speed them as they flow?') he is assidnously rehearsing the following geni from his choice repettoire:

"Vocé me dd de comé,

»Você me đá đe comê, Você me đá đe hebê, Você me paga cásá E you morá com você.»

E you mora com wock.a

—We deeply regret to hear, from our onesided point of view, that Mrs. Wagstaff and
her nicee, Miss Webster, are leaving us tonorrow by the abropesan to return home. As
Mr. Consall-General Wagstaff's term of officehere will expire during the coming summer,
we may assume that Mrs. Wagstaff is now
heaving us for the last time. She wishes us to
say that she deeply regrets being unable to say
good-by personally to all her friends, and
takes this means of doing so and of thanking
them for their kindness to her during her slay
in this country. And in behalf of those who
are left behind, we desire to say that the
obligations are ours, and the regrets that we
are to have no more opportunities to discluring
them, are also ours. That many happy years
and all good fortune in the sold homes may be
liers, is the wish of our entire community.

— «I see by a London telegram of the 15th.»

ines, is the wish of our entire community.

— "I see by a London telegram of the 15th," observed Smalnyt, "that the British are resorting to a very questionable strategemagnist the Boers. There is an antiquated belief that everything is fair in love and war, but now-a-days we are accustomed to make a few exceptions. I see by this telegram that a London firm is about to send out ten thousand Christmas puddings, to be distributed in the army. The purpose is clearly evident. The guns will be loaded with them and then they will be fired into the Boer lines, where they will be left to do their doadly work. We can't say they are puisoned, but they're sure death to many, and lingering torture for others. The Imagy Boers will of course cat them with swidity, and will then be incapacitated for resistance for the next three months, even if they do not die at once. In my opinion, it's a mighty mean advantage to take of the enemy."

they do not die at once. In my opinion, it's a mighty mean alwantage to take of the encury."

—"I'm afraid your connical neighbor has been committing another' playful allusion', observed Smalwyt, after perusting the last issue of our Braz'n contemporary." He'll break something some day if he keeps up so much reckless playfulness. I see he hears I am about to start a paper of my own 'all gush and twadhle' and then he has the cheek to advise me to keep out of it to avoid the bankraptcy count. Now, that's what I call pure wasterfulners of valuable counsel. He gives it away musolicited, and uses none of it for himself. From a fellow who runs a scrap bag imposture like the sheet he is trying to force upon this community, such advice is highly refreshing. And he may very well talk of avoiding the lankraptcy count'? Were it not for the 'free hunch' he has had at the national printing office for the last sixteen months, where would he he I'd like to know? Let him pay for the printing of his own Blubbering Budget, and then his advice will be worth something! And why shouldn't I start a paper [II] want to? And why shouldn't I start a paper, if I want to? And why shouldn't I sak my friends for forty contes to do it with, and then, when the mad sell my services to the government? Does he imagine he has a monopoly in that kind of journalism? And if I do start a paper I'll sart a paper I'll sart a paper I'll sart year! And I'll het all my loose clauge that I won't lose half of my subscriptions and advertisements at the end of the first year! And I'll run it, and then of the print year! And I'll run it, and then the do fine first year! And I'll run it, and the national printing sarter and connomist, then he'll drop the business and try to make himself useful somewhere else." And Smalwyt bounced out of the office in a rage and started down the street as though he were bound for South Africa.

—We are informed that Mr. Consul-General Wagstaff and Mrs. Wagstaff have recently presented the Methodist Church at Petro polis with a beautifu communon service in incknowledgement of the hospitality extended to them by that church and its congregation during their residence in Petropolis. Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaff have been regular attendants at this church, in common with many others of diverse denominations, as no other English services are available nearer than Kio. This grations recognition of the efforts of this little church to furnish regular English services will be gratefully appreciated by its pastor, Rev. E. A. Tilly, and will, we trust, be copied by others who have enjoyed the same advantages.—The Paiz of Sunday says the Argentine government is studying a project presented by Senator Cane in regard to the expulsion of foreigners who commit acts which prejudice the interests and good name of the country, and that this resolution was determined by inexact news sent home by the Times correspondent. The Paiz should inform itself before publishing such a notice. Senator Cane's bill was presented last year, and was ostensibly directed against criminals, persons of bad character, agitators, etc., but it was so wonlet that press correspondents might be included if the government wished. Opposition was raised and the project was dropped. It is now resurrected and the Argentine papers would have na believe it is specially directed against the Times correspondent. And suppose it is—wint a figure the Argentine government will cut!

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Studie; Vol. 18, No. 19. We are in receipt of the last issue to arrive here of this widely known London art magazine, which magnestionably ranks among the best. It is superfuly illustrated, the present mumber containing reproductions in colors of two oil maintings by Pietro Pragiacomo, entitled issilication and a Piazara it 18, Marco, a photogravure of a drawing by Charles Robinson entitled in The Rhine Maideus, and a reproduction of a watercolor by Mrs. Stanhope Forbes, entitled Marien. The magazine likewise contains a large number of other limstrations, and well be glad to give further information in regard to this publication, which can not fail to be interesting and helpful to every artist and lover of art.

Business Notes

-The town of Araraquara, São Panlo, is about to invite proposeds for electric lighting.

The operatives of the S. Caetano factory have gone out on a strike because of a reduction in their wages. They number about 350.

—The Argentine imports from Brazil during the first nine mouths of the current year aggregated \$3,587,917 in value, while the exports to the same country in the same period were \$4,970,928.

—The Argentine flour exporters have pe-titioned the government to hasten the cele-heation of a commercial treaty with Brazil. They express fears that a crisis is threatening in the Argentine flour trade.

The merchants at Bahia should ask the government to deduct from their taxes a sum corresponding to the period thing which their establishments were closed on account of the recent disturbances.

-Mr. C. S. Boutecou, of C. S. Boutecou & —Mr. C. S. Bontecon, or C. S. Bontecon Co., engineers and representatives of American fabrics, Rio de Janeiro, is now in this country, and on Friday he favored the Review with a visit.—Merchants' Review, New York, Oct. 20.

—in the municipal district of Campos 26 sugar mills have reported the following production for the first hall of the present year:

— 73.441 bags (4,466,610 kilos) of sugar ; 1.245 pipes (596,600 litres) of runn ; 280 pipes (134, 400 litres) of alcohol.

—The Noticia says that there have been issued treasury bills to the amount of 11,000, coof, of which 2,500,000 have been redeemed, leaving \$,500,000 have been redeemed, eaving \$,500,000 how in circulation. In other quarters it has been stated that 21,000,000 were issued. The government would do well to make a special statement on the subject.

—If business men do not consider themselves strong enough to elect candidates of their own choice to the next congress, they should at all events have sufficient influence to defeat the re-election of congressmen who have made themselves conspicuously obnoxious by their hostility to the connected interests of the country

—At the meeting of business men on Wednesday a vote of thanks was given to Dr. Honorio Ribeiro for his able defence of the connuercial interests of the contry. A fitting complement to the vote of thanks would be to publish in pamphlet form and widely circulate the articles written by Dr. Honorio Ribeiro in defence of those interests.

—How can the minister of finance expect the public to have confidence in his adminis-tration when he leaves the important duty of giving out information to mercenary journal-ists who are known to be living on his bounty. They may tell the truth, but they would just as quickly give us falsehoods. What we want are serious official statements of the situation.

-We understand that the jurisdiction of ther Majesty's consulate general of this city has been extended to inclinde the states of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, Espirito Santo and Matto Grosso. Const. general Wagstoff has dready found a consular representative for Matto Grosso, und is, we understand, seeking suitable representatives for Minas Geraes and Espirito Santo.

-The exports of Argentine flour to Brazil amounted to 49, 129 tons in 1896, 40,097 tons in 1899 and 30,858 tons in 1895. The decrease is probably due to many causes, such as uncertain quality, hard times among Brazilian consumers and American competition. The total exports from 1899 to 1895, inclusive, aggregated 245,653 tons, the export in 7889 being only 678 tons.

-There seems to be something wrong with that nickel emission contract. The Banco Constructor (we thought it was the Baneo Nacional) is mubble to place it abroad on terms favorable to itself. One contractor took it up, and then dropped it. What's the matter? Was the bid too low? Is it the same old story—maderbidding and then a private migration of the contractor of the Ablicia thinks that the decrease in imports ought to produce a rise in exchange.

derstanding to enable the contractors to go on T-—The Naticia thinks that the decrease in imports ought to produce a rise in exchange. It doubtless would do so if it did not originate from the same causes that lead to the depre-ciation of the currency. There is no reason why any me should be surprised at the fail-ure of exchange to rise, and the Naticis' faculty of being astimished can be much more advantageously exercised over the fact of an irreleenable paper currency's baving any value at all.

value at all.

—Why is it that the Central railway administration can not pay their current small accounts promptly? The creditor goes there a half dozen or more times before the clerks condescend to confer his account, all then he is told ando ha verbas—which means an indefinite delay. Later on the account is run into according himself, which means years of delay. And yet we are told that the public departments are economising in expenditures. But we are not told that it is at the cost of the creditors!

—According to a statement, the

The water hot contained to the receipts in Pará, from the Amazon, during September, were ns follows: 942,612 kilos rubber, 67,728 of eccoa, 81,026 of salted fish, 40,813 of tobacco, 1,132 of deerskins, 1,546 of cocoa soup, 1,025 of guarand, 6,073 of cancho, 43,582 adqueries of rund, 113 pots of honey, 715 time copalities and 3 of misiria; 739 dozen boards and 1,029 pieces pine, 367 demijoins oil, 518 hides and 127 dozens cuius. The exports of rubber in the same mouth were 741,658 to the United States and 20,26, for Europe, making a total of 1,361,992 kilos, of which 208,202 kilos were from Mandos. The ruling prices of rubber were from \$450 to 98700 per kilo.

—In view of the persistence of commercial

were from \$3.50 to \$7.00 pcr kilo.

—In view of the persistence of commercial and financial depression on account of the diminished purchasing power of consumers, it is perhaps not advisable for importers to attempt anything beyond a hand-to-mouth policy. We accordingly doubt whether there is anything to be gained by importing largely in December in order to escape the \$9/a gold duty and other new caston-house burdens. It is possible, however, that some importers may think otherwise and it was in the interest of these that it was decided at the meeting of luminess men on Wednesday to ask the minister of funnce to take steps for enabling merchandise arriving in the last fortnight in December to pass without delay llrough the custom-house.

—Some days ago we were advised of an inci-

pass without delay through the custom-house.

—Some days ago we were advised of an incident which imquestionably merits the severest criticism, but as long as the parties most interested do not care to take action we do not see that we are called upon to interfere. The case is one where an employé of an important company tried to compel a merchant to buy some worthless merchandise then in the custom-house at the original cost, under threat that if the shopkeeper did not do so be (the clerk) would never sign another order for supplies from his shop. It should be said that this particular employé had the signing of such orders. To take the merchandise meant a leavy loss to the shopkeeper. There is a strong suspicion of blackmail about the business, and it should be frought to the attention of the company's manager, but, as we still before, it is no business of ours.

—Business men, we are pleased to learn,

of the company's manager, but, as we still before, it is no business of ours,

—Business men, we are pleased to learn, seem disposed to prosecute the agents of the government who resort to violent, arbitrary and illegal methods in enforcing the execution of the oppressive legislation voted by congress. At a meeting held at the Exchange building on Wednesday they resolved to advise merchants suffering from such methods to apply for redress to hawvers of the Associação Commercial. The value of this mensure depends on the manner in which it is carried into execution. There should be fixed hours at which one of the lawyers of the association can always be found by aggrieved merchants and there should be all other requisite facilities for enabling the latter to file their complaints without loss of time. On these complaints without loss of time. On these complaints without loss of time. On these complaints prompt and vigorous action should be taken. If one or two over-zealons or blackmailing agents should be prosecuted, convicted and lodged in jail, this would have a very subtrary effect not only in exercising a wholesome restraint on other agents, but also in inspiring business men with confidence in legal methods of obtaining redress for their wrongs. If the people can become convinced of the efficacy of such methods, one of the principal causes of revolutionary movements in this country will have disappeared.

COMMITTED OF THE PERSON OF THE

-The arrivals of coal in Argentian from January 1st to October 31st amounted to 774,-426 tons.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-The revenue of the city of Porlo Alegre for next year is estimated at 1,836,872\$526.

—Suppose a taxpayer were to offer to settle his debts to the government by paying about 70 to 75 per cent. What would be the result?

—On Saturday a supplementary credit of 411,000\$ was opened to cover expenses of the extra session of enegress which closes on the and line. 22nd inst.

—Prom Nov. 14, 1892, to the 30th of last June the state of Rio de Janeiro spent 3,640, 271\$ on inunigration. During this period 13,672 immigrants arrived in the state.

—It is very satisfactory to note that the chamber has done the right thing at least once during this session—it has rejected Admiral Jerolymo Gonçalves' absurd claim for indemnisation.

—If half the persons employed by the government in collecting taxes were engaged in some useful occupation that would increase the resources of taxpayers, it would certainly be much better for all concerned.

—The readmission of the operatives discharged at the marine arsenal, of course upsets all efforts to economise in that direction. The operatives are not needed, but this does not influence congress. Economy or no economy, they must be readmitted.

—At the cuil of October the currency circulation is stated to have been 179,668,1205000 in bank notes, and 554,137,9825000 in trensure notes—a total of 733,746,1028000. On the 8th inst, 71,422 form notes, which had been exchanged for new notes, were burned, their nominal value being 16,687,527\$500.

—According to the Noticia the import duties collected at Brazilian custom-bouses in the 10 months from January to October, inclusive, in the present year amounted to 145, 720,8768, against 172,485,9858 in the corresponding period of 1898. If these figures are correct, the decrease was 25,765, 100,8000.

correct, the decrease was 25,755,409,000.

"The minister of finance has succeeded in squeezings another creditor. The government was condemned to pay the Cia. Geral de Serviços Maritimos an indemnisation of 56,500,500 for damages to the steam launch «Graphic,» and this is now to be satisfied by the payment of 26,000, in accordance with a previous arrangement.

—The revenue which the state of Rio de Janeiro derived has year from its export daty on old metals amounted to only 7,973550, a sum which of course does not pay for the trouble of collecting it. But, whether taxes produce much or little, the general, state and municipal governments cling to them like grint identh and are constantly occupied in devising new schemes of taxation.

into the bands of a memoer of the Reobornist's staff, who, as he suffers from insomini, was able to read it. He criticised it and now Murtinio is looking for the scalp of the unfortunate dependant whose zeal without knowledge led him to translate a document that was never intended para inglez zvi. a

led him to translate a document that was never intended para inglez rev. n.

—According to the Noticia the government had on the 15th inst. at the Banco da Republica n cash balance of 15,000,0003 and at the treasury 3,511,383\$ in paper and 1,984,498541 in gold. The gold, we presume, will be sent to Europe for meeting the government's obligations there. This leaves available the sum of 18,511,383\$, which is certainly not large for the government has not only to next current expenses hut also to pay interest on its internal debt at the beginning of next year. Moreover we suspect that there are considerable arrears of indebtchicses, a part of which will perhaps have to be paid in the next few months. The redemption of the outstanding treasury bills, said by the Noticia to amount to 8,500,000\$, may doubtless be postponed for the present, but will have to be effected sooner or later. The government probably hopes to straighten the financial situation with the product of the new taxes; but we do not believe that product will be so large as the government expects.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 21st, 1899. of the Brazilian milreis (18000).

gold... 27 d.

do of the Brazilian militeis (1\$000)
in U. S. coin at \$4.50,65 per £

1 slg... 54 75 cts

do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold... \$890

of £1 slg. in Brazilian gold... \$890

do of \(\int \) sig. in Brazilian gold...

Bank rute of exchange, official, on London
Loddy
Present value of the Brazilian unit reis
(gold)
Present with the office Brazilian unit reis
(paper) reis Brazilian unit reis
(paper) reis Brazilian unit reis

Present in U. S. coin at \$1.50 per \(\int \)

Value of \$\(\int \) 1 setting
Brazilian currency (paper)

Value of \$\(\int \) 1 setting

Value of \$\(\int \) 1 setting 3**\$**S91 257 rs. gold

EXCHANGE.

Nov. 13.—The market today showed very little animation with slight alterations of rates during the day. Transactions reported were less than average. Official quotations on London were:

Nov. 14.—Today's market opened undecided and during the day rates varied; at the close rates impro-yed somewhat. Business transacted was fair

Official quotations on London were:

Official value of the milreis was 259 tels gold.

Nov. 15.— National Holiday, Nov. 16.—There was no change in today's rates, except zery slight interations during the day. Insiness reported was insignificant.

Official quotations on London were as follows.

| Bank bills opening 7 | closing 7 | private bills opening 7 | 3/32 | closing 7 | 3/42 | 7 | 3/62 - 7 | 3/62 | closing 7 | 3/62 - 7 | 3/62 | closing 7 | clo

Official value of the milreis 250 reis gold. Nov. 17.—In spite of a better tendency prevailing, rates remaid maltered. The day's transactions were limited.

ufficial quotations on London were as follows | Bank bills | Opening 7 | Closing 7 | 1/16 | Opening 7 | Opening 7

Official value of the milreis 259 reis gold.

Nov. 18—Today's market opened with a decided downward tendency, rates falling below 7d. In the afternoon, the market became steadier and close animated. Transactions reported were regular.

The official quotations on London were:

Official value of the militeis 257-259 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 21st November, 1800.

Exports.

Coffer. There was less activity in the coffee market during the past, week, the factors persisting in maintaining their prices, and buyers taking only a limited supply. There was a decline in the exchange rate during the west to fa farthing-from 1/3 to 5/3, and the should bave added something to the enterprice on coffee, but as our motations show the prices here showed a very slight decline, though in santus an increase is reported.

The sales during the week were reported to have been about \$5000 bags a gainst 8(500 bags in the preceding week. The receival were \$8,500 bags and the shipments were \$6,505 bags, from which it will be seen that on stocks are again increasing. The reported foreign sales during the week were 11,500 bags at New York, 10,000 bags at Havre, 13,600 bags at Handburg and bagoo bags in the corresponding period of last year, and \$64,000 lags in the preceding week. Our resume for the week is as follows:

Roing prices during the week for N. Y. Type

Rolling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

Rio N 7 per urroba	Reported sales	Santos, Good Average her to kilos
Nov. 13. 12\$700 14 12 360—12 500 18 10 12 500—14 800 18 12 500—14 800 17 12 12 500—15 500 The shipments since on 46,640 bags for t 15,502 2,648 0	s.000 bags. 8.000 8.000 18.000 18.000 r last report l he United S Rurope Cape of G River Pla Coastwise	ood Hope ite, etc.
68,535 bags. The following ships sai	led with coff	ee last week:
United States:		hag

Carren rates	rag:
Nov 11. New York Germ, str. &	str 12,500
Europe : Növ. 12 Havre Pr. str. Columbis 13 Rotterdam Br. str. Min 14 Marseilles Fr. str. Les 15 Constantimpte do 16 Salonique do 17 Supyrum do 18 Gibraltan 15 London Br. str. Jogde 15 Hamburg Getm. str. E	10 973 11pes 7,90 2,72 50 37 10 11pes 32

Elsewhere:

The receipts for the past week were \$1,740 bags against 100,656 bags for the previous week and 70,657 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following

	Nov. 18	701. 11
No. 6	1,3000	13\$400
	12 400	12 800
7	12 000	12 400
8	11 600	12 100
9	11 000	

The stock in all hands was estimated this mor at 353, 18 bags, against 315,124 bags a week ago. Santos stock is reported at 670,200 bags.

The second secon	
Builty receipts and shipments of coffee at	HAVRE. 1-35 fromes, and to of primage per ton of 900 kilos.
Rio tio Janeiro	HORDEAUX. 1-40 frames and to of primage per
tock Keen	LIVERTHOL. (-35 shillings and 5 % primage per ton, weight or measure.
bis buent burn Cape Coass single of arroad arroa	TRUSIF. 1-45 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
TPla TWIST	MONTEVIDEO3f000 per hag of 60 kilos.
No.	ENGAGEMENTS.
[[공통주 1915년 81 H #]	ANTHORE OF Str Nile 250 hige of coffee

•	" primar		'				×. +.	315,124	CHK!	:	:	:				bags - 5	Nov. 12
	5	3.5	7 1/11. d.	67/166	128,400	12\$-00		31588	1,4 99		,		:	4.9:1	8,45	13,403	Nov 15
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है हैं है है है है	× ×	J. J.	61	Cambrian King Swansen Dolhanna Ship Island	
	ي ين	,,,	Nov	Ervion Kangoon	4 Sept.
7.4. 591. 7.4. 591. 591. 591. 17.278	1.730 1.253 11.253	1.392 7.847 1.675		Ellr Pensacula	ts Ang.
4日間であり88	74 82 . 28 .	व दर ह	1 1	Francis S. Hampshire Sagnenav	****
	fer		1 24	H. I. Johnson Brunswick	
, 5	5 · · · · · ·	%	Nov.	Harrest Queen Ship-Island King's Countr Mobile	
1111511	ē	35	5	Kambira Pensacola	
			1 %	Lolos Hamong	_
\$5 22	81 gr gr	19.224 5.785 2,527	Nov.	Mourovia Pensacola	_
125500 6 % 6 7 d. 30 c. 50 c.	573 5,887 5,887	य दि हैं	5	Marabout Pensacola	
C 0.1 . P				Ocean transcon	9 Oct
63.7	E -7	255	Nov	Ruhr Pensocola	
28000 3/8 c 7 d 7 d 79,610	15.575 18.575	123 193 193	5	Perdandi, Ramonig	
22.77.00	5. 5.		1 -1		

And the second s	AZZIII MIG III.
13,001 4,014 4,014 9,24 13,24,675 12,460 6,7,0 6	S D NAME FROM CONFIGURD TO
279 151 95,147 40,610 11,450 12,1094 151,094	Nov Southa pton 17 ds C. J. Cazaly do Harding a ds Lavorgo N. Vork 21 ds Lavorgo N. Vork 21 ds Lavorgo Cardiff 2 ds L. H. I. Brazzleiro
	Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff 25 US
1,500,695 9,49-772 4,553 9,740 46-163 110,76 1.644-257	18 Rossija do 27 ils. do do 18 Rossija do 18

Imports Floor, The receipls of the week were 3,500 lag-ex Les Alpes, 4,500 ex Nephus, 15,303 ex Tugus, 578 ex Magadana from the River Plate and 6,500 ex Herita White Wings from Baltimore, The machine is firm but will a small demand. The latest quotations are

sale.

Pork.— No receipts and no changes in prices.

Rine.—The Tierr brought 178% bags from Rangoon. We quote from 2800 to 28000 per bag. first quality, 28000 per bag. and, and 25500 per bag for Patra rice.

Patua rice.

White Pine.—Arrivals nil. Market medianged.

Plich Pine.—No arrivals.

Prices nominal.

Spence Pine.—Receipts nil. (motations mehanged.

Swedish Pine.—No arrivals and no change in prices.

Resim.—The White Wings brought 400 barrels from Indiamere. Tracket's upon to 187,000 per lattice.

Resim.—The White Wings brought 400 barrels from Indiamere. Tracket's quote from 21,000 to 25,500 per lattrel.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil. Market nominal. Cement.—There were no arrivals. Quotations nu hanged

Centeut.—There were no arrivals. Quotations nuchanged
Indian. Corn.—The receipts were 5,000 large ex
Les Apos, from the beiter thate. The prices continue
from 10500 to 500 per bag.
Bran.—No arrivals. Market unchanged.
Hay.—Receipts nil. There was no change in priceCoal.—The following results arrived with coal last
week:
From Call.—The supply continues regular. 2,500 tons
arrivals. Market and the bridges is
ex Rossya.—1, 2,500 tons
here were a table on which bridges is
chiefly done.
Pernamned and Marchid.—2,1000—2,15000
Basilian and vergive a table on which bridges is
chiefly done.
Pernamned arrivals.—2,000—2,15000
Angra and Paraty.—2,000—2,000
Angra and Paraty.—3,000—2,000
Alcohol of 50 to 56 deg.—3,000—3,000—5,000
without pipes.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

BALTIMORY.—Amer. lng. White Wings; 6 tx tons; Collier; sandries to J. L. Bisset.

NOV. 19.
STE. ETTENNE (Canadá).—Nor. str. Superb : 1,360 tons:
Hamer : 90 ds ; hunber to Va. W. Guinnaries & Co. Higher; 90 ds; hunder to Va, W. Ginmarkes & Co. DENDEE.-Br. str. Somali; 3:336 tons; Richardson; 70 ds; coal to Gaz Company.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.
NOVEMBER 13.
PRILADELPHIA.—Amer. bk. Antioch; 869 tons; Heming way; mangarese.
WALLARGE (Antioth).—Germ. bk. Luhr: 1,244 tons; Williams; sione ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.	of coffee.	
OF TOTAL S	-40 francs and 10 % primage t	
SOUTHAMPTON	-30 shillings and 5 % primage 1	
BREMEN. ANTWERF	1 +35 shillings and 5 % primage 1 ton of 1,000 kilos.	et

	, ,	GII DI 900			
MIDEAUX.		frattes n ton of 900			
arkenan.	-35	shillings ton, weig	and 5	o _{lo} prima measure.	ige per
usir.	1-45	shillings ton of 1,0	and s ookilos	o _{fo} prima s.	ige per
INTEVIDEO.	-3	ooo per hi	ag of 60	kilos.	
	-	GAGEM	ENTS		
TWERT OF	str.	Nil		250 higs	do
w Vour	er utr	\ e18704		1,000 do	do
				2,600 da	au I
				4	do
wre - Fr. s	on			2,0 0 0 dn	do
VER - Fr. S	tr. Par	ahsba		500 00	do
				0.750 do	do
RITEAUX.	· r Str.	IM THEE		1,000 do	
VIR PLATE	124	ate Cardi	Hare.	500 do	do
CIR PLATE	[51.	aci. com			
		_			
Vessels	Afle	at & Ch	urter	ed for B	100
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gruan Wood	,		Postla	nd	
anderan Kin			Swans	en	-
olhanna	ž	,,,,	Ship I	sland	
omanna wion			Range		4 Sept.
Bron			Antwo		26 Sept.
Jie			Pensa	cula	18 Aug.
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rancis S. Ha	mpini.	, , , , , , , , ,	Sagne	Ha.V	A117
azelle			Bruns	wick	
J Johnson.	*****		Sagne	ua v	-
la rest Queen	1		Chim.l	sland	
ing's Count ambira	r		Mobil	c	
ambira			Pensa	cola	
eruka			Ham	onrg	
otos			Gasne		-
fary Clausen			Pens	reola	
fournvia			Pens	icida	
farabout			Pens		
Iola			Pens		-
hean haro			Rang		s oct.
haro			Pens	ocola	
Puby			Ham		
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Nov				CICN	aly ston & Co azileiro rt lais & Co.
11 Nile		Soul ha pt	011 17 02	C. J. C.	
11 Magd	alcna	Lo Plata	4 (14.	w tolur	ston & Co
15 Livor	0.0	N. York	21 (1%	I Bro	zileiro
15 Cardil	T	Cardiff 25	do.	Pr. I. Div	
15 Rossi	a	dn 27	114.	do.	el
16 A. Bar	ndin	Havre 27	ıls.	1. Laper	lais & Co.
C 1 ac A	udes	Marseille	5 21 ds	. Kari Va	tion to Co.

p	epartures of	foreign ste	amers.
	NAME	FDR	CARGO
15 Mi 15 Mi 15 Ni 15 Ni 15 Ji 10 Ni 17 Le 17 Re 18 At	s Alpes unin gdalena ragnassii le lia Park eptino s Andes i de Porlugal litazau miral Bandin ordsworth pdillére Merry wenther	Sonthampton* Marseilles* Rosario Sonthampton* Hamburg* River Plate Buenos Aires do River Plate Santos Buenos Aires Ryver Plate New York* River Plate Buenos Aires do	Sundries do Ballast, Sundries, do Ballast do Ballast do Ballast do Ballast do Ballast do do Ballast

· Calling at intermediate ports Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, November 19th 1899. 1 [9]

NAME	TONS	ARRIVE	FROM	CONSIGNERS
American				
bk. Amy ing White Wings		Nov. 4	Baltimore. Baltimore	Levering &C J. L. Bisset
Reitish				
ltk Abeona bg G. Wedding. bk Ladas sp. Somali	129	Oct. 1	P. Areuas. Pelotas Bangkok Dundee	H Irmio & C.
French				
bk E. Galline	159	riet. 2	8 Swansea	To order
German				
sp. Thekla	. 22.3	g Oct. :	11n11	. Gaz co.
Norwegian				
sp Oregonsp Premierhk Parknooksp. Superb	. Sq.	Sept:	9 Pensacola 9 Pensacola 28 Rangoon 19 St. Etienn	Tranzoni Co. To order To order W. Gnim Co
				0. 041110

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS-S. PAULO.

Barren	Commercio e Industria	350\$000	320\$20
	Constructor e Agricola		
11	Credito Real da Carteira H		100 000
**			105 000
**	Lavradores		
	Mercantil de Santos		
	S. Paulo	150 000	145 002
**	Ribeirao Preto		
**	União de S. Carlos (all paid).		250 000
**	do do (40 %.)		120 000
**	União de S. Panlo (all paid).		70 000
**	Santos	80 000	50 000
.,,	gua e Luz	90 000	70 000
Cia A	gua e amo		113 000
**	Antarctica		6 00
.,	Argos Paulista		
.,	Vaheil Paulistana		

Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro		
Gaz de S. Panlo		390 000
Italo Panlista		27 000
Lapton	-	415 (900)
Mechanica		156 000
Melhoramentos de Brotas		-
Mogyana (all paid)	250 000	24 ; 000
idem (at 30 days)	255 000	24/1 000
Panlista	26u 000	264 000
idem (at 30 days)	269 900	267 000
Pogredior		40 900
Stupakoff		25 000
Telephonica		
União Sportiva		67 000
Viação Paulista		24 000

STOCKS AND SHARES	
Sales of Stocks and Shares.	
NOVEMBER, 13.	
2 Apolices, 55	inoo
5 do (\$00\$) at rate of 865	
do 12,800\$ (cert.) at rate of 860 6 do 1895	
s deb. Joinal do Commercio 180	
Banks.	
5 Commercial 218	\$000
a Lavoura e Commercio 110	500
to do do 117	
	500
5 do 190	•
Miscellaneous	
40 Taltersall Moreanx	\$000
Nov. 14.	o \$ 000
73 A polices, 58	
1 do 1200\$1 do 86	
do 40,000\$ (cert.) do	
(do [200])1 (do	
61 do 8	
so kongresting Amnicipal min	i3 53
50 deb. Sorocahana-Itmana R. R	5 65
+	
Banks,	. 9. t uon
	18\$⊍∩0 84
I avoure r Commercio	
10 Republica	90
40 Rural e Hypotheearro	65 13 0
10 do do (2nd, 8)	
Nov. 13.	
National holiday.	
Nov. 16.	
Anonices, 55	800\$000
6 do	888 960
1 do (500) at rate of	863
do 21.700\$ (cert.) at rate of	865
10 do 1845 (reg.)	390
3 40 /04/	163
33 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R	62 500
700 u do do	63 66
550 H Lloyd Brazileiro	00
Banks.	
too Commercial	218 \$ 000
33 Commercio	38
50 Lavoura e Commercio	t 1.7
- Hamphites	199 500 128
112 Rural e Hypothecario (2nd s.)	140
Miscellaneous.	
50 Lotecias Nacionaes	q1 \$ 500
Nov. 17.	
45 Apolices 58	887 \$ 000 888
28 do	888 800
do (certificates)	960
70 Emprestimo Municipat	162 500
30 do do	162 66
10 deb. Lloyd Brazileiro	130
Banks.	
	230\$000
106 Commercio 100 Depositos e Descontos	85
	196
21 Republica	189 500 189
273 do	,
Miscellaneous.	400
70 Agricola Commercial	30 \$ 000 135
10 Carruagens Fluminense	16 500
Nov. 18.	888\$000
3 Apolices, 55	870
do (4004) do	865
6 do (200\$1 do	870 863
do 12,400\$ (cert.) at rate of	865
do 1895	882
0 10 do 1807 (reg.)	1,015
o 18 Emprestimo Municipal	162 500 163
179 deb. fornal do Commercio	180

Ranks.

Miscella neous.

50 Loterias Nacionaes.....

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Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- November 20th.

Emission.		is culation		Public Funds			Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
505.59, 3001 164.687,000 105.0	Fcs.	578.763,700\$ 104.884.000 60,000,000 119,050 11,584.500 2,035.500 15,350.000 17,500,000 13,193,000 4,533,200		Stock 5 % CHITCHCY (apolices) Boulds of 1895 do 1895 do 1895 Boulds 4 % I dem 6 % of Minas Geraes, 5 % i dem 6 % i dem 6 % of Minas Geraes, 5 % i dem 6 % of flara Geraes, 5 % i dem 6 % i dem	0, 6 % 10 10 10 10, 7 %		1,000\$ 800\$, 100\$ 1,000 1,000 1,000\$, 200 1,000\$, 800 1,000\$, 800 1,000\$, 800 1,000\$ 200 200 FFES: 500 1,000 1,000 1,000 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	\$\$\frac{\$\\$2000}{\$\\$4\$\text{000}}\$\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$000 \$\\$1.000 \$\\$2,120 000 \$\text{-1.50}\$\$\\$000 \$\text{-1.50}\$\$\\$000 \$\text{-1.50}\$\$\\$000 \$\text{-5.50}\$\$\\$000 \$\text{-5.50}\$\$\\$000 \$\text{-1.50}\$\$\\$000 \$\text{-1.50}\$\$\\$000 \$\text{-1.50}\$\$\\$000 \$\text{-1.50}\$\$\\$000 \$\text{-1.50}\$\$\\$000 \$\text{-1.50}\$\$\\$000 \$\text{-1.50}\$\$\\$000 \$\text{-1.50}\$\$\\$000 \$\text{-1.50}\$\$\\$000 \$\text{-1.50}\$\$\\$000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	1	Paid	Reserve Fund	Lust Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000 \$ 16,000,000 15,000,000 15,000,000 15,000,000 15,000,000 10,0	100,000 80,000 122,000 140,000 15,000 15,000 15,000 100,000 10	94,000 60,000 20,000 111 77,255/2 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 1	2004 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro. Commercio and series. Confine de Presenta de l'Accidente de l'Ac	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	4,000,000\$ 3,170,000 1,645,000 3,170,000 803,079 625,000 68,000 68,000 69,000 69,000 8,00	Seco. July 1809 Seco. 11160 1899 \$5.00, 11160 1899 \$45.00, 11160 1899 \$45.00, 11160 1892 \$45.00, 11160 1892 \$45.00, 11160 1892 \$45.00, 11160 1899	21 \$4,000 - 230,000 - 231,000 - 231,000 - 231,000 - 15,000 - 14,000 - 14,000 - 14,000 - 17,000 - 17,000 - 18,000 - 18,000 - 18,000 - 18,000 - 18,000 - 125,000 - 125,000 - 125,000 - 125,000 - 125,000 - 125,000 - 50,000 - 50,000 - 50,000 - 14,000 -
Capital	Shares	Enritted	Pur	Raliways	Paid	Rescure found	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$ 5,000,000 12,000,000 12,000,000 62,000,000 76,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 12,500,000	\$50,000 \$00,000 \$00,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$100,000 \$50,000 \$10,000 \$2,500	all	2005 100 200 200 do 200 do 100 do 200 do 200 do 200 do 200 do 200 do do 200 do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Leopoldina. Minas de S. Jeronymo. Minas de S. Jeronymo. Minasite de Churpos Minasite de Churpos Minasite do and series. do do Quilombo. do Unido Sordenbara-Itanna. Unido Sordenbara-Itanna. Sapirenly. Tocantina e Aragnaya. do	200\$ 100 200 100 200 100 200 75 20 100 80 200 40 200 50	36,672\$ 65,000 2,901,489	2\$000 Oct. 129 int. Sept. 93 int. Jan. 12 6 % June. 92 6\$500, Feb. 86 int. Jan. 92	65200- 21 000- 13 000- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways , .	Paid	Reserve fund :	Last Dividend	Last qualation
2,500,000\$ b,000,000 700,000 14,000,000 12,000,000 3,000,000 800,000	25,000 30,000 7,000 70,000 60,000 15,000 8,000	all all all 59,500 all all	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 100	Carioca. Carris tribanos. Corcovado (and Hotel) Jardim Bottanco. S. Christovao. Villa Izabel. Pernambuco.	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 100	165,687 9,911 559-174\$ 105,899\$ 32,469	1\$500. July 91 3 000, Oct. 99 5 000, Jan, 99 8 000, July 91 4 500, Ang. 99	- 50\$000
Capital	Shares	Emilted	Par	Steamships	Peid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000 \$8,000,000 5 000,000 673,400 1,000,000	5,000 140,000 25,000 3,307 5,000	ali ali ali ali 2,750	200 \$ 200 200 700 200	Esperauça Maritima Lloyd Brazileiro Navegação Costeira S. João da Barra e Campos Sul Paulista	200\$ 200 200 200 200 80	250,000\$ 59,598	10 000, Aug. 99	100\$000- 5 000- 300\$000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$ 2,000,000 4,000,000 4,500,000 4,500,000 4,500,000 4,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 2,400,000 2,400,000 2,400,000 2,500,000 3,500,000 3,500,000	\$0,00 0\$ 12,000 2,500 30,000 30,000 22,500 2,500 10,000 4,000 7,500 6,000 4,500 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,600 1,600 1,600	all	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Alliança America Fabril. Botafogo (aniageni) Botafogo (aniageni) Botafogo (aniageni) Corrida Confiança Industrial. Corrovado D. Izabel. Industrial (aniageni) Industrial Minerra. Magéense. Manufactora Fluminense Petropolitana. Sink (Woolens) S. Feix. Santa Luzia. S. João União Fabril.	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	279-979 55-142 150,000 54-294 205,695 25,504 169,973 200,000 82,556 16,437 124,343 7,674 639,689 36,343	10\$c00- Jnly 99 7 00- Ang. 99 7 00- Ang. 99 7 00- Ang. 99 7 01- 10 00- 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	185,800 — 199,000 18 7 00 — 250 000 18 7 00 — 150 000 18 7 00 — 150 000 18 2 00 — 150 000 17 000 — 150 000 17 000 — 150 000 18 5 000 — 30 000 18 5 000 — 150 000 18 5 000 — 150 000 18 5 000 — 150 000
Capital	Shares	Emilied	Pur	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quolation.
3,000,000 3,000,000 2,000,000 4,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000	15,000 3,000 10,000 20,000 5,000 2,500 10,000 12,500 10,000	all all 9,735 10,000 4,000 iil all all all all	2000 1,000 200 200 500 1,000 200 100 200 200	Altience Argos Fluminense Bonança Confança Pidetledade Geral Indemnisadora Previdente Previdente Prosperidade	250 30 20 180 100	300,000 15.584 200,000 356,752 250,000 400,000 20,000 370,000	1\$000, July 97 22 000, ditto 99 1 500, Jan. 99 5 000, Jan. 95 8 000, ditto 99 2 000, July 99 3 000, ditto 99 3 000, ditto 99 1 500, ditto 99	\$5000- 370 000- 35 000- 135 000- 25 000 - 25 000 50 000- 50 000- 20 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	-	Miscellaneous	Paid	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$ 500,000 1,200,000 5,000,000 60,000,000 23,500,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 2,500,000 1,000,000 2,850,000 3,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	35,000 10,000 25,000 300,000 235,000 300,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 10,000 15,000 10,000 7,500 10,000	nll all 5,9,11 all 5,9,11 all 23,5,000 all 9,900 all all all all 33,128 9,550 all all	200 50 200 200 200 100 200 200 50 200 100 100 100 100 200 200 20	catlareira e Viação Filminense. Carros Tatersall Moreaux. Carros Reseal Moreaux. Carros Reseal Moreaux. Carros Reseal Moreaux. Melho tamento su o Brazil Obras Publicas no Brazil eGaceta de Noticiass (newspaper). C Pairs (newspaper). Loterias Nacionaes do Brazil Loterias Nacionaes do Brazil Moinhos Filminense (flour mills). Saneamento do R. de J. (building society Transporte de Café e Mercadorias. Typographica do Fazzil Unido (water forships).	200 200 200 100	42,3764 53,600 	4 000, July 91 1 500, Jan. 99 6 000, Jan. 99 8 000, Jan. 99 150'6, Sept. 91 150'6, Sept. 91 150'6, Sept. 99 1 1 000, Fen. 99 1 3 000, July 99 7 7b. Feb. 99 2 7b. Feb. 99 6 000, Mar. 99 — July 99 6 100, Mar. 99	155 000 - 205 000 135 000 - 145 000 306 000 - 16 500 1 1 000 1 20 000 92 000 - 93 000 20 000 - 125 000 1 20 000

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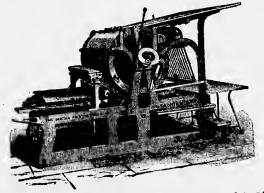
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Hydrogen	4.44	٠,,	,,
Oxygen	4.95	11	
Nitrogen	0.66	,,	,,
Sulphur	0.61	**	11
Ash	1.54	,,	,,
Water	1.29	,,	,,

100.00 per cent.

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